Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 29. VICTORIA, B.C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1899. NO. 36.

CUTLERY WE CARRY THE BEST.

All sizes of Spoons, Forks and Knives, with plain or fancy handles, in half dozens, dozens and complete sets.

CARVERS We have all kinds, shapes and sizes, imported direct from the best English makers

WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, JEWELLERS. Phone 675.

The Westside.

Our

"Queen"

Coatings, Serges, Cheviots,

Are Unequalled.
Dye Perfect.
Wear Guaranteed.
In Blacks and Navys.

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY LIMITED.

APRIL 18, 1899.

A Strong Grip.



Whose fault is it if you have been buying Groceries at stores where they don't care whether they please you or not?

Our great aim is to give satisfaction and careful attention to the wants of our customers.

Three Star Flour	$1.10 per sack
Snowflake Flour	1.05 "
Ogilvie's Hungarian	1.20 "
Fresh Roll Butter	45c. per roll

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Spring is at Hand

You don't need to wait until the thermometer registers 90 in the shade before you are convinced that spring is near at hand; you may as well acknowledge it at once. Garden making season is here and you will need the proper tools for this pleasant occupation. Tools are what we sell and it will be surprising if your ingenuity can conjure up anything in this line that we haven't got.



Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B.C.



3 CASES JUST UNPACKED. ALL NEW PATTERNS.

BOYS' AND MEN'S

English Norfolk Suits

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters.

97 JOHNSON STREET.

To CANNERYMEN

A PATENT RETORT AND STEAM BOX DOOR

On exhibition under pressure of steam. Can be opened and closed in one minute. A perfect steam-tight joint.

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, VICTORIA, B.C.

WALL PAPERS

A carload of fine Wall Papers just arrived.

A large assortment of the latest designs.

Some Handsome Freizes and Ceilings

For Ingrain Papers

J. W. MELLOR 76-78 Fort St. Victoria, B.C.



FOR SALE On Somenos Lake, 2½ Miles from Duncan's Station

250 Acres All Good Farming Land

Partly cleared and cultivated. 25 acres under first-class fruit trees. Dwelling of nine rooms; bath, hot and cold water and other conveniences. Barn with accommodation for 24 head of cattle. Whole farm fenced. Will be sold as a whole or in tracts of 10 acres and upwards. For particulars apply 40 GOVERNMENT ST. or MR. E. MUSGRAVE, on the premises.

STERILIZED

Ext. Malt

Makes The Weak Strong.

35c. a bottle.
$1.75 for six.
$3.25 per doz.

John Cochrane

CHEMIST,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Sts

Let Us Fill Your Prescription

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on the 23rd April next for the purchase of the property, 22x43.9, at 112 Government street, known as the Teutonia saloon, with immediate possession if required. The property includes the buildings thereon, together with the license and good-will of an old established saloon business. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Terms, cash.

MRS. A. BAUMGART,
97 Quadra street.

Balsam of Aniseed.

The reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc., prepared by

HALL & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Clarence Blk., Yates and Douglas Sts.

VICTOR BICYCLES.

The highest grade possible to make. At the same price as low grade makes.

VICTORS sell for	$55.00
STEARNS "	50.00
Imperial "	40.00

First-class repair work.

JOHN BARNSLEY & Co.

119 Government street.

DOG FOOD.....

Smith's Dog Biscuits for working dogs. There's nothing better. No preparation is needed to feed these biscuits. They keep the dog healthy, and no other food is necessary.

For Sale by all Dealers and N. R. Smith & Co.

FURNISHED OFFICES,

House-Keeping Rooms.

Every convenience as well as most reasonable rent in The Williams Building, 48 Broad St. Apply to either Mr. Robert Day, agent, 42 Fort St., or to the owner, R. T. Williams.

AUCTION.

I am instructed by a gentleman leaving the city to sell WITHOUT RESERVE at the City Auction Mart, 73 Yates street, on

NEXT SATURDAY, APRIL THE 22ND, AT 2 P.M.,

DESIRABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

Mahogany Frame, Hair-covered Parlor Suites, Mahogany Bureau and Chest of Drawers, Lounge, 2 High-back Rockers, Washstands, Clocks, British Oak Extension Table (8 feet), Centre and Side Tables, Arm and other Chairs, Bedroom Furniture, Counter Scales (200 lbs.), Kitchen Tables, Cook Stoves, Wardrobe, Lamps, Books, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.; also at commencement of sale—Buggee, Wagon, Plough, 2 Guns and Rifle, Cross cut Saw, Sledge Hammers, Blasting Iron, Rope, Scythes, Single Harness, Ladies' and Gents' Bicycles, etc.

W. JONES, City Auctioneer.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipsig). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, Board of Trade building, Victoria, B.C.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

—OF—

The Victoria Liberal Association

WILL BE HELD ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 19

At 8 o'clock in the

B.C. PIONEER HALL, BROAD STREET.

The annual election of officers will take place and other important business will be brought before the association.

A full attendance is requested.

GEO. RILEY, President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TELEPHONE 153 for Painting, Paperhanging, Kalsomining and Glazing.

LOST—A County Court summons and other papers. Reward at Times office.

FOR SALE—Invertavish Greenhouses, well stocked, and land adjoining; also lots on Humboldt street. Heisterman & Co., Government street.

FOR SALE—Good young cows, second, third and fourth calves, part Jersey and Ayrshire. Apply Jay & Co., City.

McCABE—On the 19th inst., Mrs. M. H. McCabe, of the Wilson hotel, of a son.

WANTED—Young man to drive for grocery business; state age and wages required. Address H., Times office.

LOST—Brown golf cape with plaid lining, on Kane or Coutts street. Return to Pemberton & Sons' office, 45 Fort street.

LAWN TENNIS—1899 Wright & Ditson's Balls, Tennis Racquets, Nets, etc. Just received at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite. Mrs. P. B. Williams, Balmoral, Douglas street.

TO LET—Well furnished suites; also single rooms; electric light and all conveniences. M. Walt, the Vernon, 66 Douglas street.

COAL AND WOOD—Best sack, $5.50; Dry Wood, per cord, $3.50. Flint & Co., 18 Broad street.

UNION BREWERY DEPOT, 150 Government street, down stairs.

COAL, $5.50 PER TON—New Wellington Collieries. Kingham & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

PROF. KAUFFMAN, from Chicago—Piano, Violin and mandolin. Room 17, Five Sisters block. Office hours, 2 to 3 p.m. Best references; moderate terms.

COAL AND WOOD — Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinnerton & Oddy's, telephone 491.

E. & D.

BICYCLES

The 1899 Wheels just in, and undoubtedly

THE BEST WHEEL IN THE MARKET...

LEADING FEATURES—

Four Point Bearings, Absolutely Dust-Proof, Requires No Oiling.

J. L. BECKWITH,

AGENT,
40 JOHNSON STREET.

AUCTION

AT SALESROOMS, DOUGLAS STREET,

Friday, April the 21st, at 2 p. m.

DESIRABLE FURNITURE

REFRIGERATOR, GENT'S RIDING SADDLE, 3 Ash Bed Sets, Woven Wire, Box and Top Mattresses, Dining Table, Bamboo Book Case, Smoking Chairs, Rockers, Settee and Upholstered Chairs, Bed Lounge, Sideboard, Domestic Sewing Machine, 5 Toilet Sets, Cupboard, Pictures, Squares, Hanging and Reading Lamps, Carpets, Carpet squares, Linoleum, Matting, Lace Curtains, Blinds, Bed Linen, Blankets, China Dinner Set, Large Blackboards, New Steel Range, Lawn Mower, etc.; also a Gent's Bicycle.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FINAL PERFORMANCE.

Saturday, April 22nd.

Gilbert and Sullivan's most popular comic opera in two acts,

"IOLANTHE"

DIRECTION OF MISS MARRACK.

Emil Pferdner.....Musical Director
J. M. Bradburn.....Stage Manager

PRICES: 25, 50, 75 and $1.

Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Typographical Union No. 201 are requested to meet at Hanna's undertaking parlors at 4:15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) to attend the funeral of James Kerr in a body.

GEO. A. COLDWELL, President.
P. L. MIMMACK, Secretary.

THE SAXTON MURDER.

Canton, Ohio, April 19.—In the trial to-day of Mrs. George, for the murder of George E. Saxton, Mrs. Heath was cross-examined in regard to the delay of the street car on which Mrs. George rode on the night of the tragedy.

Jacob Adams testified to passing a man on Lincoln avenue near the Althouse residence shortly before the shooting. Further south he passed Saxton and spoke to him.

Costigan's Stand.

He Denounces Conservatives For the Attacks on Government Officials.

Convinced Mr. Ogilvie's Investigation Into Yukon Affairs Will Be Satisfactory.

Ottawa, April 19.—Hon. John Costigan on being interviewed to-day in regard to his vote of last night with the government said that he had followed the course which Conservatives had always done when in office, and he saw no reason to change his mind now. He did not believe in now denouncing officials in the government service without cause, and more especially those officials who were appointed by the late government and whom they were in the habit of lauding and defending when in power. He did not know Major Walsh, but he sympathized with him and his family for the most ungenerous personal attacks that had been made on him. Mr. Costigan said he did not believe in a member, under privilege, attacking a man's private character, when the person attacked had no means of defending himself.

"I voted," said Mr. Costigan, "as I always voted in such cases, and as I have already said, Conservatives would have done the very same thing in office as the present government has done. In that respect I have acted consistently. An enquiry having been ordered, I am quite satisfied that Mr. Ogilvie's investigation will be satisfactory to the general public."

The question of putting an export duty on Canadian ores has never come up for consideration in the Cabinet.

NEWS FROM VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, April 19.—At the assizes to-day, Gee Gar Geak, "the anger man," was found guilty and was sentenced to three and a half years in the penitentiary.

In the case of Burns, charged with criminal assault, the jury disagreed and the judge expressed surprise. To-day it was stated in court that Burns would plead guilty to common assault to save a new trial. This was accepted; sentence has yet to be passed.

THE INDIAN MURDERER

Surrenders To-Day to a Force of Armed Men and Is Now in Kamloops Jail.

Kamloops, April 19.—(Special.)—The Indian Casimir, the murderer of Philip Walker, was arrested on the reserve at one o'clock this afternoon. He surrendered quietly.

When word reached town early this morning that Casimir was back on the reserve scores of men went armed with rifles and revolvers, rode and drove over to his place of concealment, which was surrounded.

At first it was the intention of the crowd to riddle the cabin with bullets, but cooler counsel prevailed, and he was given until 1 p. m. to surrender. When the time arrived he quietly handed over his rifle to a friendly Indian, got into a rig and was driven to jail closely guarded by constables.

Superintendent Hussey of the provincial police to-day received a telegram from Constable Beattie at Kamloops, confirmatory of the above. The constable states that Casimir has been lodged in jail. There was no shooting, although great excitement prevailed.

RIOTOUS RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

Troops Disperse the Mob—Four Hundred Rioters Arrested.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Serious student riots occurred at the university of Kieff. The rioters smashed the windows of houses and shops with stones. The troops called out to disperse the mob injured several persons and arrested four hundred rioters.

PRIMROSE DAY IN LONDON.

London, April 19.—"Primrose Day," the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, who died on April 19th, 1881, was generally celebrated here to-day. About two-thirds of the people on the streets wore primroses. Queen Victoria sent from Nice a large wreath of primroses to be placed on the grave of the statesman in Hughenden churchyard. Wreaths from all parts of the world were sent. Beaconsfield's statue in Parliament Square was very effectively decorated. The base of the pedestal was buried in a mass of beautiful primroses, wreaths and shields, mostly inscribed: "Peace with honor," sent by various Conservative clubs and societies. The statue itself stands beneath an arch of dark green cycas, surmounted by a coronet of primroses. Crowds visited the statue during the day.

SPIRITS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.

Louisville, Ky., April 19.—The Courier-Journal publishes the following to-day: The American Spirits Manufacturing Company, with three trusts, consolidated with the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company, has a new source of revenue which will probably mean millions of dollars to the combined whiskey interests. Spirits form the prime factor in the manufacture of smokeless powder and the government has negotiated with the company for vast quantities of this.

BOMBARDED WITH GOLD.

Miners Hurt in a Blast at the Rich Thorn Arm Mines.

Seattle, April 19.—At the bottom of a fabulously rich mining shaft on Thorn Arm, near Ketchikan, two men had a wonderful escape from death last week. A blast exploded and pieces of gold-ribbed ore flew around the narrow shaft in every direction, cutting and bruising the two miners terribly.

The men were employed by the Sea Level Mining Company and the explosion occurred in a shaft that is being sunk on that rich property. As a result of the explosion Lee McWilliams is lying in a Seattle hospital with one eyeball cut in two by a sharp piece of rock, and numerous other injuries. Dan McFarland is at Ketchikan, recovering from his many injuries.

McWilliams was brought to the city on the Laurada last Friday night, and was taken at once to the hospital. He will undoubtedly lose the sight of one eye.

The men had drilled one hole, which failed to explode. They took out as much of the powder as possible and started drilling another hole. There was some powder left in the dead hole, however, and the friction of drilling the new hole discharged it. The men do not know how they escaped being blown to pieces.

The Police Incorruptible.

Toronto Globe's Correspondent at Dawson Praises the Mounted Force.

He Says Col. Steele Deserves the Thanks of Parliament For His Work.

Toronto, April 19.—The Globe prints a letter from its special correspondent in Dawson in which he pays a high tribute to the Mounted Police. He claims Dawson streets are safer at night than those of Toronto, and that even saloons are closed more tightly on Sunday than those of Toronto. There has not been a single shooting scrape, and not even a street fight. Colonel Steele, he says, should be given a special vote of thanks by parliament.

There is now a daily postal service for which improvement Colonel Steele is partly responsible. Colonel Steele promised at the beginning of the season no man should starve to death in the city this winter, and has kept his word. Colonel Steele located every crook in Dawson, and there are many of them there. The police have been able to accomplish this only because they are respected and they are respected only because they are totally incorruptible, in spite of the charges made against them.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Full Text of Dewey's Message Regarding the Capture of a Boat's Crew by Filipinos.

Washington, April 19.—The navy department having requested a correction of portions of Admiral Dewey's dispatch yesterday, is to-day able to furnish the full text:

"Manila, to the Secretary of the Navy: "The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast, on April 12th, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which was surrounded by 400 insurgents.

"Lieut. J.C. Gilmore, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat, was ambushed, fired upon and captured. Fate unknown. The insurgents refused to communicate afterwards.

"The following are missing: Officer previously referred to, chief quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate H. J. Hygard, Sailmaker's Mate Vendlig, Seamen W. H. Rynders and W. C. Woodbury, Apprentices D. W. A. Venville and J. Petersen, Ordinary Seaman P. Brissoles, and O. B. McDonald; landsmen, L. Wards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrisey. (Signed) Dewey."

Washington, April 19.—The following cablegram has just been recived from General Otis:

Manila, April 19.—Lawton returned from the lake country on the 17th inst., bringing captured vessels. The insurgents, who are scattered, retreat before our forces and wait an opportunity to attack detachments. The better class of people are tired of the war and desire peace. The enemy build on the hope of the return of our volunteers to the United States. Its army is much demoralized and the loss by desertion is large. The natives will probably prosecute guerilla warfare looting and burning the country occupied.

The health and spirits of the troops are good. The volunteers' return will commence about May 5th. They will render willing service until their return. Transports are available. The embarkation will continue through June and July.

Reports from Visayan islands continue very encouraging. Interstate commerce is heavy and customs receipts are increasing. (Signed) Otis.

THREE PERSONS SUFFOCATED.

Chicago, April 19.—At one o'clock this morning three people were smothered by smoke in a small two-story frame building at 42 Milwaukee avenue. The dead are: Mary Twohy, Charles Monaghan and Mr. Hamilton. The three people had been drinking together and it is thought one of them upset a kerosene lamp.

American's Adventures

A Surgeon Sentenced to Death as a Spy in Nicaragua.

He Was Shot and Left For Dead, but Managed to Escape.

New Orleans, La., April 19.—Dr. Chapman of Courtland, Miss., twice reported dead, has arrived here by the steamer Franklin from Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Dr. Chapman, who was surgeon in the insurgent army, tells a thrilling story of his escape from President Zelaya's forces. He was captured on February 24th near Rama in company of Stephen Powers, an English subject, who was also a member of the revolutionary army. The men were tried as spies and condemned to death. A strange feature of the affair was that the sentence was actually carried out. Stephen Powers fell dead at the first fire. Chapman, wounded in the left arm, fell on the ground, and believing him killed, the soldiers walked off. Chapman made his way to Bluefields.

Jack Martin, an American gunner, captured by Zelaya's soldiers, was tried and convicted, but the sentence was not finally pronounced when Chapman left. Martin will undoubtedly be shot.

BURGLAR'S MISTAKE.

He Intended to Murder a Policeman But Instead Shot His Pal.

New York, April 19.—A burglar named Charles Thorn is dying in Bellevue hospital from a bullet wound inflicted by his pal, who intended the shot should end the life of Policeman Forester, with whom he was struggling. Thorn was on the top of the policeman when his partner decided to end the struggle with murder. He placed the revolver against the policeman's head and pulled the trigger. The cartridge hung fire and the burglar cocked the revolver afresh. It took him a moment to do this, and Forester, by superhuman effort, changed positions with the burglar. It was early in the morning and the other robber did not notice this. Again he put the revolver against the head under the man, and this time the revolver went off, but the bullet intended for the policeman plowed through the burglar's neck, causing a fatal wound.

Seeing his mistake, the burglar fled and the police are trying hard to find him. Forester had caught the men in the act of robbing the basement of 39 First avenue.

A CHICAGO MYSTERY.

An Attempt to Murder the Daughter of a Coal Merchant is Puzzling the Police.

Chicago, April 19.—The attempt to murder Ida Peters, the 19-year-old daughter of William Peters, a wealthy north side coal merchant, by placing poison in the milk she drank for lunch is puzzling the police.

The mystery in the case is deepened when it was learned that Miss Peters is a niece of John Shoepfle, a florist, whom Henry Romann, a prisoner at the police station, is alleged to have planned to murder.

The young woman says she was alone in her father's coal office, when an old woman in black entered and asked permission to wash her hands. It was granted. The lavatory is behind a screen, and close to it, hidden, is a shelf on which Miss Peters kept her luncheon, including a jar of milk. After drinking a glass of milk she noticed the taste was peculiar, and almost immediately was taken violently ill.

She was taken home and a doctor summoned. He says the girl will recover.

Both the young woman and her parents believe an effort to take her life was planned by the aged woman who entered the office shortly before the girl drank the milk. The physician has notified the police that an analysis of the milk revealed carbolic acid.

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Bethel, Me., April 19.—The engine of the Wild River Lumber Company, near the camp of the Hastings River Railway, blew up yesterday and killed the engineer and fireman.

VOTING FOR SENATOR.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 19.—The last ballot to be taken for the United States Senator at the present session of the legislature was taken to-day and resulted: Quay, 93; Jenks, 85; Jones, 69; not voting, 6; necessary 124.

RAILWAY FIREMAN KILLED.

Ottawa, April 19.—A freight train on the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway plunged down the embankment to-day at Canoe Lake. William Thompson, of Lanark, fireman, was killed.

OLD TELEGRAPHER DEAD.

Hallowell, Maine, April 19.—Col. D. P. Livermore, the oldest telegrapher in the United States, died this morning at the age of 94.

ORPHANS' HOME BURNED.

Decatur, Ind., April 19.—The Orphans' Home at Bourne was burned to-day. Three persons were killed and several were injured.

TRY
Campbell's Invisible Rose Leaf Face Powder.
Pure and harmless. Is the Best.
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.



OUR
Prescription Department Is : : : Up-to-Date.
We are Reasonable.
We are Prompt.
We are Careful.
We Buy the Best.

LATE NEWS OF THE GOLDFIELDS

A Budget of Late Advices From Skagway and the Yukon Basin.

The Customs Deadlock at Skagway Causes a Blockade of Merchandise.

Liquor Famine Threatened in Consequence--Smugglers Busy.

The Action of the Skagway Customs Officers Favors Dyea.

Owners of Thawing Machines Reaping a Rich Harvest in Klondike.

A Remarkable Theory Advanced in Regard to Yukon Placers.

The C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Danube, Capt. Meyer, arrived from Lynn Canal ports last night with 25 passengers from different points in the interior. Besides a good freight of supplies for the interior about 200 tons of telegraph supplies were landed at Dyea, this being the first instalment of supplies for the Canadian government telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson. The Danube also delivered several hundred tons of cannery supplies for Skeena river points, which detained the ship longer than usual.

According to news brought by her a remarkable state of affairs exists at Skagway in connection with liquors shipped there in transit for the interior. The collector of customs being at variance with the Canadian authorities at the boundary line in regard to how far his jurisdiction extends, refuses absolutely to allow any liquor to leave the Skagway bonded ware house, in consequence of which a great quantity is now stored there, putting the owners thereof at their wits end what to do about it. On the other hand all liquors shipped at Dyea for transportation over the Chilkoot pass is forwarded and goes right through to Bennett without any difficulty whatever. Some of the owners of liquor stored at Skagway tried to have it transferred from there to Dyea for shipment from there to Bennett, but the collector at Skagway absolutely refuses to let it be taken there, and the only way to have it released is to have it shipped back to where it came from.

The Chilkoot Tramway Company are doing a rushing business just now, the line being in first rate working order. The Danube landed there over 300 tons of freight, which was expected to be laid down at Bennett 48 hours after it was landed at the wharf. All other steamers also land a great proportion of their freight at Dyea, partly, it is said, in consequence of the customs authorities there using not quite so much red tape as at Skagway. In consequence Dyea, which was about on its last legs a short time ago, is receiving a new lease of life, seeing that freight can be laid down at Bennett by the Tramway Company cheaper and more expeditiously than by the Railway Company over the White Pass. According to passengers on the Danube the action of Deputy United States Collector Customs Andrews in hold all liquors for interior and refusing to forward them by convoys as long as the Canadian Mounted Police insist upon stopping the American officers at the summit, has caused an accumulation in the bonded warehouse at Skagway until nearly 100 tons of liquors of all kinds are there awaiting the action of the secretary of the interior. Meantime a liquor famine is threatened at Atlin, Log Cabin and Bennett, and smugglers are making money. There is a strained feeling among Americans towards Canadian officials, because of their assumption of the summit as the boundary line, and it would not take much to cause a clash.

The smugglers of liquors were again in evidence at Skagway. On Monday, the 10th inst., the customs officers seized 75 gallons of good liquor and placed it in the strong room. It seems that while the Alki was in, a suspicious looking small boat put out from her side and was hailed by the inspector; refusing to stop, several shots were fired, which brought the smugglers to their senses, when they "came in" gracefully and stood the loss.

According to news brought by the Danube from Atlin the trip over the ice is getting dangerous, and says the Canadian police are threatening to stop people from coming in on that account. Several horses had already broken through. The sun is so hot at Atlin that it was uncomfortable. There is lots of building going on in Atlin and business is improving, but it is impossible to prospect yet, as the ground is frozen five feet deep.

News is given of a novel feat just accomplished on the Chilcoot trail. Bryce and Bannerman have succeeded with four horses in carrying 1,100 pounds of goods over the Chilcot pass, a feat hitherto never attempted.

The Dawsonians who arrived by the Danube report the trail in some places as showing signs of an early break up. Caribou crossing is bad, and several places on Bennett lake are best travelled in early morning, or at night.

John W. Moore and William Baker, who reached Skagway the day the steamer sailed, say that on April 5th, when they passed 30-Mile river, some five miles of it was broken up, and above and below Fort Selkirk in 50 Mile there are dangerous spots. Several horses have fallen through in this vicinity. They say that the trail is thronged with people taking in supplies for sale, and there is butter and milk enough along the route to supply Dawson for years. One man told them his butter had already cost him 80c. per pound. Eggs were selling in Dawson when they left for $1.25 per dozen.

As they were leaving a report came from the American side of a strike on Jack Wade creek on 40-Mile river, heading into Miller creek divide. It was said $320 had been cleaned up from the bottom of one shaft. Messrs. Moore and Baker will remain below for some time before returning to continue work on their properties in the interior.

According to late advices from Dawson received by the Danube, which arrived last night, probably the most lucrative business in Dawson just now, with the exception of mining, is the leasing of thawing machines to work claims in the principal districts. L. E. Miller, the inventor and monopolist of Klondike thawing machines, who has the very comfortable income of at least $250 per day, has just returned. Placer claims do not bother him, for he has quite a bonanza of his own. From the ten machines which he took to Dawson last year he is rapidly becoming rich. In another year the income of his mines and machines will make him one of the wealthy men of the Klondike.

Miller, who has wandered over Montana, Colorado, California and other Western states as an engineer in mines, is a practical mining man with a shrewd business turn of mind. He saw an opportunity and he grasped it while others were groping blindly in the dark. The occasion and the man had collided and as a consequence many mines are producing much more than by the old hand process of thawing; others are working that could not be worked at all without the machines.

There are claim owners in the Klondike country whose lays teem with gold and who are, with the aid of Miller's machines, rapidly becoming millionaires. Without them they would work along drearily thawing the hard, frozen ground with cordwood fires in the old pioneer way. They would ultimately become wealthy, for they would ultimately work their claims.

With the machines the process is rapid and the

Bank Accounts Grow

the faster. It is said that the machines do four times as much work as was done by hand and at less expense. It is said that T. S. Lippy has $40,000 in the dump on Eldorado No. 16, taken out during the summer, fall and winter with one of Miller's machines. Frank Phiscator, of Michigan, an old friend of Miller, is said to have taken out $200,000 in dirt, to be washed out next summer. Dr. P. D. Carver, of Chicago, who owns four claims on Gold Hill, off No. 2, Eldorado, is said to have $100,000 in the dump. And so the tale of wealth runs. Without machines the wealth these men have in sight, or the far larger share of it, would still be in the ground.

There are only eleven machines at work in the Klondike country. The vast number of other claims as rich as those fortunate enough to have machines are still worked by the primitive method. Wood is burned to thaw the frozen ground before it can be removed. The owners are praying for thawing machines. They have tried all kinds of devices. Some mines are not being worked at all. So deep have they gone into the earth that thawing by open fire, where 90 per cent. of the heat is lost, has become impracticable. And these are rich claims, too, but their development must await the advent of more machines or better devices for conquering the frozen earth.

Machines in Dawson are said to be worth almost their weight in gold. Miller is alive to the situation, for he has come out with the express purpose of taking in a larger number. He is on his way to San Francisco, where he will have constructed fifty machines. These he will rush in on the first steamer that goes down the Yukon after the opening of navigation. He will make improvements over the machine now in use at Dawson, and he refused to describe them for he has not yet made application for patents.

But Miller will not enjoy a monopoly much longer. Many persons are figuring upon taking machines in. Morris Marks, an Australian miner, is having two built at Vancouver. Proprietor Bailey, of the Northern hotel, Seattle, said that he saw seventeen of them at Lake Bennett ready to be shipped down when navigation opened. He did not know their owner. Other plans of the same kind have been mentioned, but their projectors are also unknown.

Of course, Miller claims a vast superiority for his machines over those in Dawson and those now being constructed to go in. His is built on a purely hydraulic plan and its workings are very simple. It squirts upon the frozen ground a stream of hot water. It is of twelve horse heating service, with a seventy-five pound pressure through a nozzle with a one-inch opening. This hot water heats and tears the frozen ground, making of it muck and mud that can be removed easily.

Morris Marks' two machines and others planned are to operate differently. They are made to penetrate the ground with a tube drill, through which hot water is squirted into the ground. Miller's objection to this method is that no hollow drill will bore through the boulders and rocks of the Klondike region.

News is also given that a short time ago a rich strike was reported about 100 miles up the Klondike. Two men sunk a shaft to bedrock, and then came to Dawson, recorded their discovery and returned with buyers for the claim. About 300 stampeders followed in hot pursuit, each one rushing to get there first to stake off a claim on this valuable ground. Col. Steele, of the police department, sent two policemen to investigate. They arrived on the ground when the buyers and discoverers were down in a shaft taking out gravel sprinkled with the precious metal. They promptly arrested the two individuals, made an investigation and discovered that it was a salted shaft. The two fellows are now serving the crown in the chain-gang at a wood pile.

The latest news from Thistle creek is that the discoverers are putting down a series of twenty-five holes, and cross-cutting the creek. They have not yet found the pay streak. Thistle creek is a tributary of Stewart river, which was booming so grandly last fall.

Albert Hosmer, a mining engineer at Dawson, has put forward

A Remarkable Theory

as to the probable causes of the gold deposits on the different streams of the Klondike and Yukon basin. His opinion is that this section, from the Rockies to the Coast range of mountains, at one time was a low, flat marsh, or possibly a lake. This Klondike basin had many quartz veins, many fissures of what might be called knife veins, all oxidized by the action of water and volcanic heat. The gravel and quartz washed into the deepest parts of the lake. Then came upheavals, raising the bottom of the lake into hills and ridges. Then the watercourses began making channels and depositing the first stratum of gravel that lies under the present hills.

Then another upheaval threw those small hills still higher, rocks and gravel, sliding down the old channel. Then the cold and freezing process began forming glaciers, which moved along, grinding the quartz and freeing the gold therefrom, which has been carried into the channel by the force of the water. Then another upward movement of the earth, which also made its deposits of gravel, making three distinct periods, each one separated from the other, probably, by immense periods of time.

Volcanic gases, acting in connection with gases from silica unite, and, together, acting in the water, cause the small particles of gold to attract one another, and by adhesion they form themselves into nuggets through the action of oxides. Scientists claim that every drop of water in this country is mineralized and carries gold in solution. By a chemical process the gold was precipitated and formed into atoms, or particles, large or small, as the case may have been, and was distributed in that way through the quartz veins, and then ground down through glacial action. These quartz veins are very irregularly distributed over the country. Sometimes they appear near the surface; sometimes at great depths in the valley, and sometimes in such places as we call chimneys and croppings above the general formation, but in such places we usually find alluival deposits rich in gold.

Late arrivals say

Sulphur Creek

is not turning out as well as expected. A few claims have proved to be good. Dominion is showing up better than Sulphur. On Hunker, also, there are some rich claims. The largest nugget I have heard of being found was taken out on Hunker a few days ago. It weighed $132. Eldorado and Bonanza have turned out large quantities of gold this year, and are getting pretty well worked out.

There are about 13,000 or 14,000 claims recorded in this district; probably half of them will be open for re-staking this summer. It costs little to stake and record, but when one has to stay on his claim three months in a year, or hire some one to stay there and do the amount of work required, it does not pay to hold many worthless claims. A small number of bench claims have proven good. In one claim in Eldorado they frequently get $500 to the pan. This is called the poor man's mining country, but it costs a poor man a great deal to live, and there are a great many poor people here, many of whom would like to get out of the country if they could, but have not the means. There is not work here for more than one-third the people. Many able-bodied men are willing to work for any wages offered them.

Albert Hosmer, who was formerly a resident of Seattle says: "There are many curious and interesting things to be seen here, portraying curious

Ideas of Curious People.

For instance, the corner stakes of mining claims are supposed to contain a description of the property, but they are not infrequently used for other purposes; some of them attract special attention, and often cause a smile even in this cold country. One corner stake stands near a prospect hole, and contains the following disappointing inscription, though quite significant: 'No gold in sight. My grub is gone. My pocketboko is empty. Why did I leave my dear old home, where I had everything in plenty?'

"Some wag, in a neat hand, wrote beneath the above: 'Brace up, old man. There is yet hope. Never despair. Perhaps if you dig another hole you may be a millionaire.'

"Another disgusted individual, not being able to find a place to plant his stake, drove a large one in Bonanza bed, with the inscription: 'I claim a thousand feet straight up for windmill purposes.' A waggish fiend wrote underneath: 'I claim all the rest.'

"On one of my trips," he said, "I met an old-timer. We stopped in a road house near by to take a lunch of a cup of coffee and a piece of pie. I asked the old miner how he liked the pie. He replied: 'The pay streak is too thin.' It is too hard to prospect.'"

According to the latest arrivals

From Cook Inlet

the winter's work has demonstrated that there is more gold left in this almost deserted camp than was ever taken out of it. The camp was believed to be washed out and a great many miners have returned to the States, after taking out a small fortune. This season the output will be double that of any previous year.

A. Beedy, who has just returned from the new district, after selling hydraulic property on Bear Creek to Boston parties for $10,000. They have enlarged the plant this winter and will take out many times the purchase price during the summer. Several new creeks have been discovered which will raise the output if they hold to present indications. A number of schooners will be operated between Seattle and Cook Inlet this year.

Several heavy hydraulic plants will be placed in active operation this season by owners who live in California and the East. Six-Mile Creek and Bear Creek appear to be the favorite creeks for this class of mining. One large plant was taken to Bear Creek and put up last spring, but too late to be of any advantage. It will be worked this year; the mine upon which it is placed is owned in Philadelphia.

The government is arranging to open up trails via Cook Inlet to the interior.

The Danube called at the various northern ports of northern British Columbia on her way down, and spent a day on the beach at Alert Bay so that the crew might clean her bottom.

The canneries at Fort Wrangel are getting ready for a big catch. It is reported that the ship George S. landed there last Friday from San Francisco with supplies for the coming season.

AMERICANS CAPTURED.

Filipinos Surprise a Party of Sailors While on a Mission to Baler and Make Them Prisoners.

Washington, April 18.—The following despatch from Admiral Dewey, dated Manila, April 18, was given out by the war department:

"The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of reporting and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, who were surrounded by 400 insurgents.

"Some of the insurgents, armed with Mauser rifles * * * * by natives Lieut. Gilmour, while making * * * ambushed, were fired upon and captured.

"Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward.

"The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. W. Walton, Coxswain Tillsworth, Gunner's Mate H. J. Cyard, Sailmaker's Mate Hedngit, Seaman W. H. Rynders, and C. W. Woodbury; apprentices D. W. A. Venville, A. J. Peterson, ordinary seaman F. Brisolese; O. B. McDonald, Landsman L. F. Edwards; F. Anderson, J. Dillon and F. A. Morressy."

The asterisks denote portions of the despatch which could not be deciphered.

The Admiral's despatch of to-day was the first knowledge the department had that the Yorktown had gone on this special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Baler. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy towards the Spaniards rather than in the prosecution of a campaign, led to the belief that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners. Although the despatch gave no indication that Lieut. Gilmore and his men had lost their lives, yet great anxiety was aroused by the mystery surrounding their fate while in the hands of an uncivilized enemy.

Lieutenant J. Gilmore, the officer referred to as captured, is well known in Washington, having been stationed there for some time, and his wife and family live there.

THE YUKON DEBATE.

Mr. Aulay Morrison Speaks From Personal Knowledge Regarding the Administration.

Ottawa, April 18.—Mr. Aulay Morrison, M. P., New Westminster, who went into the Yukon country last fall to see for himself what truth there was in the charges of mal-administration, was the first speaker in the Yukon debate to-day. Opening he laid it down as a principle that until the government had specific allegations or statements from its officials it must stand by its accredited agents and not accept newspaper allegations. He was afraid that if the opposition expected to get much comfort from what he was to say they would be disappointed. He was satisfied that anything that could be said against officials happened before the 25th of August. Since that date everything was in good running order in the Yukon and the post office was conducted and running as well as Ottawa post office.

The first division of the session took place to-day. It was on the motion of Mr. C. Beausoliel to send back to the debates report which recommended the dismissal of the French translator Pelland, for further consideration. This was lost by 90 to 89 against.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Montreal, April 18.—Chief of Police Hughes intends to appeal against the decision in the Herald libel case on the plea that the presiding judge allowed evidence to be given at the trial which had no bearing on the case, and that in his honor's address to the jury he quoted evidence which had been adduced which it was thought he would have cast out.

Business locally in live stock export circles is beginning to pick up some. There has also been considerable enquiry for freight space, and some fair lines have been contracted for for May shipment to Liverpool and London.

A cable from London to the Star says: Upon the invitation of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the agent-generals of Canada, South Africa and Australia met in the high commissioner's office this afternoon to discuss the chancellor of the exchequer's proposal to increase the duties on colonial wines and impose a new duty of four shillings on colonial bonds and stocks. The opinion was general at the meeting that the colonial governments should secure more favorable treatment in the way of colonial as distinct from foreign bonds.

Winnipeg, April 18.—Mrs. Middleton, wife of the caretaker of the Ottawa bank building, while wheeling with her sister, was struck by a runaway team and so severely injured that she died a few minutes afterwards.

While here Commissioner Herchmer, of the Northwest Mounted Police, made arrangements for recruiting a large number of men for the force.

Under the new time card to go into effect next month on the C. P. R., it is expected two trains will leave Winnipeg daily for the west, the fast transcontinental train for Vancouver, and an additional train having Nelson, B. C., as its terminus.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well Dose, one pill.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

London, April 18.—Mr. Broderick, the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that for the purpose of restoring tranquility in Samoa, the three powers had appointed commissioners to undertake the provisional government of the islands. They were to exercise supreme authority, and no action by the commissioners was to be considered valid unless unanimously assented to. In the event of differences of opinion, the commissioners will refer to their respective governments for instructions. They will also furnish separate reports and make recommendations unanimously or separately to their respective governments regarding the future government of the islands.

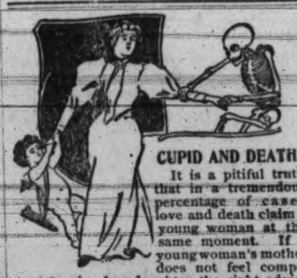
AGAINST AMERICAN MEAT.

Berlin, April 18.—The debate on the Meat Inspection Bill was continued in the Reichstag to-day. Dr. Viethaben, of the Reform party, charged the Radicals with placing their services at the disposal of American meat contractors. He was called to order by the president. Dr. Viethaben maintained that American canned meats were bad and that Americans adulterated food products enormously, adding that the German army and navy should be protected more than hitherto against tainted foreign meat.

A VOYAGE UNDER WATER.

Some of our acquaintances who knew that we were about to make a trip under water in the submarine boat Holland asked us, more in earnest than their half-jocular manner would indicate, if we had made our wills. . . . In a few minutes the sensation of being under water becomes common-place, and you begin to pity the people on the tugboat following you, and who are perhaps worrying lest some dire thing will happen to you. Except for the cramped quarters the sensation is practically the same as being in the engine-room of a liner at sea, fifteen or twenty feet below the surface of the water. Three dives and a run under water of nearly three miles constituted the performance of the boat on the day we went down. After a little more than twenty minutes, we were on the surface again. The turret was unclamped, the air rushed down into the compartment, and the heavy feeling on the ear-drums for an instant showed that we had been breathing an atmosphere with a pressure slightly different from that on the surface of the water. It (the Holland) can go 1,500 miles on the surface without renewing its supply of gasoline. It can go fully forty knots under water without coming to the surface, and there is enough compressed air in the tanks to supply a crew with fresh air for thirty hours, if the air is not used for any other purpose, such as emptying the submerging tanks. It can dive to a depth of 20 feet in eight seconds. The mere presence of such a boat defending a port would keep blockading ships moving at almost full speed, in order to be safe against its stealing near them while it was submerged, and blowing them to pieces; and this movement would carry them probably so far off shore as to permit blockade-runners to get in and out easily. Again, such a boat, if in proper working order, could enter a harbor, despite floating mines, and could ruin a fleet penned in as Cervera's fleet was. It could travel below contact mines, and there would be no use in attempting to destroy it by exploding mines planted in the mud, because the operators of the mines in the look-outs on shore, could not see the craft, and would not know when to set off such mines.—Pearson's.

It is calculated that the yearly production of paper in the world is 3,000,000,000 pounds weight, and this emanates from 2,891 mills.



CUPID AND DEATH.

It is a pitiful truth that in a tremendous percentage of cases love and death claim a young woman at the same moment. If a young woman's mother does not feel competent to give her daughter the right advice about how to keep herself well and strong in a maidenly way, she should seek the advice of some physician of years of wide experience, and of substantial reputation. A young woman naturally does not like to be a subject of discussion, examination and the horrible local treatment of a home doctor. Moreover, obscure physicians make the mistake of attributing her ills to indigestion, or heart or liver trouble, when the real cause is weakness or disease of the delicate organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood.

The embarrassing examinations and local treatment upon which most doctors insist, are nine times in ten entirely unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on a woman's special organism and makes it strong and healthy, and competent to bear the strain of wifehood and motherhood. It allays inflammation, soothes pain, heals ulceration and stops debilitating drains. It banishes the sufferings of the period of expectancy, and makes baby's arrival in the world easy and almost painless. Good druggists recommend it. Letters addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., are sacredly confidential.

"It has been nearly four years since I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. C. C. Clark, of New Rome, Floyd Co., Ga., "and there have been no signs of any return of female complaint. I am now fifty years old and can walk two miles and one-half, and to-day am as well as ever. I have used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and found them as good as recommended."

Look glum and feel glum? That's biliousness and constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure, speedy and permanent cure. They never gripe. At all medicine stores.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness,
Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in
Hood's Pills
25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

ALWAYS BUY.
Eddy's Matches
AND GET THE
MOST OF THE BEST
FOR THE
LEAST MONEY
PROPORTIONATELY

CARPETS-CARPETS-CARPETS-

Dominion Parliament

Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs on the Tariff Question.

Montreal Must Be Made a National Port--Continuation of the Debate.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the House yesterday Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, applied himself especially to the tariff question, pointing out that it was likely that the Minister of Finance will be able to announce a surplus of a million and three-quarters this year, and will possibly, if not probably, be in a position to tell the taxpayers of a surplus amounting to twice that amount at the close of 1899-1900, a statement which doubtless will be applauded in the country, as it was in the House. The Minister of Customs also showed that arguments of the opposition against the government's preferential tariff reeked with contradictions and bristled with inconsistencies. The plain fact that the country now prospered, while stagnation ruled two years ago, was set forth so ably and so thoroughly that it must have been difficult for any within the four walls of the House to retain any antipathy to the pro-Canadian and pro-Imperial policy of the government of today. It needed no figures, no elaborately prepared tables, to show that the country's foreign trade had increased a full 25 per cent. since the auspicious Dominion Day of 1897, and that every dollar of the resultant $60,000,000 increase in foreign trade meant more money for the Canadian people. Graphically Mr. Paterson showed that the factories, which Conservative stump orators had said would be closed and vacant, were working overtime; that the operatives in place of being idle, had money in pockets in which two years ago not many coin clinked. With great particularity Mr. Paterson explained the workings of the reciprocal tariff, and completely did away with Mr. Clarke Wallace's moth-eaten charge that the effect of the reciprocal tariff was to benefit the Americans in place of our own kin in the motherland.

Oil Duties Discussed.

In an attempt to support this contention Mr. Wallace, by hardly laudable casuistry, had sought to show by taking in cases of linseed oil and coal oil, that reductions of duty had inured to the benefit of the United States. The former Controller of Customs brought up one of his arguments on the coal oil import, but if Mr. Wallace by this means proved anything he proved that his high protectionism compelled him to denounce any reduction in the duty on kerosene, although its effect has been to save $80,000 in taxes to the people of the Dominion. Another of Mr. Wallace's assertions was that the duty on linseed oil, seven-eighths of the Canadian consumption of which is brought from England, was increased from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. under the preferential tariff, and that the government had thus perpetrated a fraud on the English exporter; but, as any schoolboy can see, the English oil pays to-day, under the preferential tariff, a duty of 18.75 per cent., while the merican article pays the full 25 per cent. Thus the people of Canada pay 1.3-4 per cent. less on English linseed oil than they did under the Foster tariff, while the principle of a British preference is observed. The Conservative charge that the duties on corn, wheat, flour and other staples which are brought from the United States were in favor of the Americans was disproved with equal facility. Figures submitted by the Minister of Customs incontrovertibly showed that the importation of American flour had been decreased by 40,000 barrels, while the importation of American wheat had been reduced from 142,000 bushels to 58,000.

Iron and Steel Tariff.

The cry against the reduction of duties on iron and steel was shown to be unjustifiable, because the effect of the change had been to give work to Canadian mechanics, and had reduced the prices which the Canadian farmer has to pay for the manufactured articles. According to the argument of Mr. Wallace the reduction of the duty on scrap-iron from $4 to $1 per ton had aided the Americans; a perversion of facts as Hon. Mr. Patterson showed. The Americans now paid $100 duty on 100 tons of scrap, while the importer of the English article contributed but $75 to the customs department when importing the same quantity. By concrete instances such as these Hon. Mr. Paterson showed that the British preference is not a myth, but a tangible existent fact; the sort of fact that results in saving money for the pockets of the Canadian importer in place of compelling him to hand it over to the customs officials. No Canadian is prohibited from importing United States goods if he chooses to deprive himself of the 25 per cent. reduction of duties which he would obtain under the preferential tariff. The tariff is a matter of business, and business men know, and their profit and loss account shows, that the preferential tariff discriminates in favor of British products. Gentlemen of the opposition might as well argue that the earth is flat as to repeat, as they seem to delight to repeat, that the preferential tariff is a figment of the imagination. Results show that the preference exists and benefits Canadians; merchants all over Canada know that they have saved money by its operations, and the customs returns, prepared by officers who have no prejudice one way or the other, set forth plainly the true condition of affairs. The Conservative press publishes these returns once a month, yet there seems to be no abandoning of their leaders' worship of the fetich, of the denunciation of the preferential tariff by the followers of Sir Charles Tupper and his aide, Mr. Foster.

The British Preference.

Another portion of Mr. Paterson's contribution to the debate was devoted to showing that cottons and many other textiles of British manufacture enjoy at marked preference. Mr. Paterson pointed out that in a list of forty-one items of such goods of British make there is not one that does not come into the Dominion under a lower impost than under the Foster tariff. In the same way the allegation that the administration had leaned towards the United States was disproved by the use of the following compact table: Imports from the United States in 1896, $53,529,390; average duty, 14.51 per cent. In 1898, $74,824,923; average duty, 13.28 per cent. Imports from Great Britain in 1896, $32,824,505; average duty, 22.42 per cent. In 1898, $32,043,641; average duty, 20.44 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the reduction of the average duties under the workings of the preferential tariff is 1.23 per cent. on United States goods, while on British imports it is 1.98 per cent., or exactly .75 per cent. greater on British goods. But nine solitary articles of British manufacture pay a higher rate under the preferential tariff than under the Foster tariff; while in contrast with this, 957 articles from the mother country now come in under lower rates than specified in the Conservative schedules. In other words, $80,000 worth of British goods annually pay increased duties, while in the same time $20,000,000 worth secure the cut rate of duty provided for by the Canadian-Imperial preferential tariff. A signal instance of the government's determination to act in thorough good faith was to be seen in Mr. Paterson's announcement of their action in refunding $100,000 in duties on British goods, which were imported before the workings of the preferential tariff were thoroughly well understood by exporters. This, of course, is an exceptional case, and the hundred thousand dollars will be money well and fairly expended. By the workings of the preferential tariff Mr. Paterson showed beyond dispute that the taxation of the country has been greatly diminished. The total taxable imports in 1896 were $105,361,161, on which $20,219,037, or 19.19 per cent., was collected in duties. Last year the same imports had swollen in value to $126,307,162, paying $22,157,788, in place of $24,238,344, which a 19.19 average rate would have produced. Thus $2,080,555 in cash, which, under the old tariff would have been excised, under the new tariff was left in the pockets of the people of the Dominion, and the average rate of duty was lowered to 17.54, in place of 19.19.

A Triumphant Vindication.

The interruptions from the Conservatives that had marked the opening of the speech of the Minister of Customs ceased under this torrent of proof, and the opposition leaders took the dose with ill-grace. If the symmetry of Mr. Paterson's exordium was broken by rather unmannerly interruptions, his peroration was delivered amidst silence that was broken only by irrepressible applause from the ministerialists. Although the national forum has heard many a brilliant speech, few have been more notable than that of the Minister of Customs. Clouds of opposition misrepresentations and sophistries were brushed away by a master hand; the full symmetry and beauty of embodied Imperial sympathy was shown forth to the country and to the other peoples of the British race beyond the sea. These have begun to know that eternal hysterical shoutings for an emblem mean much less than the grand material benefits which the government of Canada, inspired by both their Canadian and British feeling, has been enabled to secure by the preferential tariff for the people of the mother land and of the Dominion.

Mr. Bergeron Answered.

Mr. Bergeron followed in an attack on the Minister of Public Works. He made a statement that election frauds had taken place in Quebec at the time of the taking of the plebiscite. The wind was rather taken out of Mr. Bergeron's sails by an immediate announcement by the first minister that on receipt of charges possessing any semblance of definiteness steps would be taken immediately to have an investigation held. The fashion of making vague and unsubstantial accusations seems to be in particular favor with the members of the opposition this year, but as no individual has been mentioned, save in two cases the other evening, even the small satisfaction of blackening the character of a citizen is wanting.

Ottawa, April 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) in amendment of the Civil Service act, the purpose of which is to provide that any officer dismissed from the Civil Service shall be entitled to obtain from the government a certificate setting forth the reason of his dismissal from the service, the nature of complaints made against him and the names of the complainants, the proceedings had upon the enquiry referring to said complaints and the decision of the department upon such enquiry. Mr. Monk feels that civil servants who are dismissed have difficulty in securing positions because they are, so to speak, under a stigma and unable to prove if they have been removed for political reasons or for malfeasance in office and gross irregularities. This great disadvantage, he thinks the bill will contribute to remove. He hopes, too, that it will check very effectually unjust dismissals.

The Debate.

Mr. Macdonald (King's, P. E. I.) in resuming the debate on the address, remarked that the government had retained the prosperity-producing N.P. and yet expressed doubts as to the prosperity of Canada at this time. Certainly, in his own province there is but little of the advantage which is claimed to exist elsewhere. However, if factories to-day are working overtime it is to the National Policy that they owe their inception and development. Mr. Macdonald comes from a constituency which strongly supported prohibition, and felt it his duty to criticize the government for its management of the plebiscite vote. The government's reduction in coal oil duties had, he said, been followed by the introduction to Canada of the Standard Oil Trust.

Mr Macdonald of Huron.

Mr. Macdonald (East Huron) who replied, laid stress upon the difficulties which must needs assail the administration of Yukon at such a distance from headquarters. The only wonder was that the complaints had not been more numerous. No one would dream of holding the government responsible for all minor details of management, especially in view of the poor means of communication. In this connection the country was well aware of the step taken by the Canadian Senate, which more than anything else had tended to bring about this condition of things. On the prohibition question, he regretted that the temperance people had failed to express themselves as they should in the recent plebiscite. If a prohibitory enactment were placed on the statute books under existing conditions the only result would be its repeal within a few years.

On the subject of reciprocity he defended the stand which the Premier had assumed by stating that conditions have been very largely changed in the last six or eight years. Canada once sold large quantities of barley to United States malsters but when this grain was shut out by a prohibitory United States tariff the malsters turned to the use of corn and other grains, so that now the privilege of free barley in the United States market would be worth but little to us. With regard to eggs and animals, similar changes had occurred.

Montreal Harbor.

The increase in the public expenditure he found to be justified by our national necessities. In that necessity was full justification. Personally he believed that the issue of the near future in Canada will not be the tariff but the transportation problem, to which the government has so assiduously applied itself. Last year he found 216,000,000 bushels of grain passed through Buffalo for the seashore, while only 30,000,000 bushels went by way of Montreal. But it will take even more than the deepening of the canals to make Montreal a cheaper port than New York. Returns issued by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce for 1897 show that the cost of shipping wheat to New York, including charges at Buffalo, was 5.65 cents per bushel; while, during the same season, the charges via Montreal was 5.93 cents, leaving the cost by the latter route a quarter of a cent dearer than by New York. On corn during the same season the average rate to New York via Buffalo, was 4.43 cents a bushel, and to Montreal 4.94 cents, half a dollar in favor of New York.

What Is Needed.

Montreal, in addition to the deepening of the canals should be made a national port (cheers). To this end a number of improvements were called for, additional room on the wharfage to enable a greater bulk of traffic to be handled, the largest and best elevators that can be constructed, and, besides these, sheds and storehouses. The abolition of harbor dues should also be made the policy of the commissioners. (Hear, hear.) Large sums of money had been expended on the harbor by the Commissioners in maintenance and improvements, and to meet the interest thereon funds had to be raised. The result was that about half a cent a bushel was imposed as harbor dues on grain, which was practically an embargo on the port, when brought into competition with other routes. In New York the shipping has no harbor dues to meet, as the expenses there have been borne by the federal government. New York was looked upon as a great national port, and it was so that he would have Montreal dealt with and regarded.

An Ambitious Scheme.

Dr. Macdonald advocated such improvements to the St. Lawrence channel as will remove the excessive insurance rates imposed on vessels coming up to Montreal. The transportation problem might well be assisted in its solution by the building up of a Canadian mercantile marine, and he called on wealthy Canadians who have money to invest to take the matter into their consideration. By such investment they would benefit themselves and do something for Canada.

Mr. Uriah Wilson (Lennox), who spoke next, devoted the bulk of his time to the prohibition issue. Messrs. Gauvreau (Temiscouata), and Legris (Maskinonge), continued the debate up till 11:45, when the House rose.

The Welland Canal.

Mr. McCleary, (Welland), gives notice of a resolution which he proposes moving later on, in which he will call the attention of parliament to the large sum of twenty-two million dollars which has already been expended upon the widening and improvement of the Welland canal, and to the desirability of improving the harbors of Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie, at either end of the canal.

In the Senate.

The Senate met last evening for a few minutes for the first time since the Easter adjournment. Sir Mackenzie Bowell enquired if any correspondence had taken place between the government and the Japanese authorities since the report of the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the protest of the Japanese authorities against the anti-Japanese legislation bill by the legislature of British Columbia.

The Hon. David Mills said that correspondence had taken place at the time the letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been received. That correspondence was concluded, but could not be brought down until the Canadian government had acted upon the matter. An answer to a communication to the government of British Columbia on the matter had not yet been received.

On motion of Senator McMillan, a return was ordered of the return made to the government by the Banque du Peuple, before that bank suspended payment, containing a copy of the statements made to the shareholders of the bank by the directors since the date of suspension of payment; a list of the directors of the bank; a list of the sale or transfer of shares since suspension, and the prices as nearly as can be ascertained of the stock so transferred or sold; a list of the names of the stockholders of the bank, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank; except the liability to shareholders and depositors, which may be given in the aggregate.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was informed by the Secretary of State that the delay in issuing medals to the veterans of the Red River expedition was due to the Imperial, and not the Canadian government. The High Commissioner had been requested to enquire into the matter. The Senate then adjourned.

The bones of an average man's skeleton weigh 20 pounds. Those of a woman are probably six pounds lighter.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is 3 pounds a year to the president of the republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

Indian Pictures

By G. W. Steevens, Special Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

An Interesting Letter From Amritsar, the City of the Sikhs.

AMRITSAR.

The Sikhs are the youngest of the great powers of India. A kind of Hindu Protestants, their Luther arose about 1,500 to fulminate against caste and the worship of idols. Instead, they worship their Bible, which is called the Granth. They abhor tobacco, and it is impiety to shave or cut the hair; sometimes, when a Sikh plays polo, you may see it come undone and wave behind him like a horsetail.

For some three hundred years they fought the Mussulmans, Mogul or Afghan, for the dominion of the Punjab, and won it in the end. The Mussulmans tortured the Sikh teachers to death with their families; the Sikhs sacked and massacred in return. The Mussulmans took Amritsar, blew up the temple of the Granth, and washed its foundations in the blood of sacred cows; the Sikhs took Lahore, blew up the mosques, and washed their foundations in the blood of unclean swine. At last, in 1833, the Sikhs were united under Ranjit Singh into the greatest power of India. But he died in 1839; four wives and seven concubines

Were Burned With Him,

and you can see their tombs under marble lotuses in Lahore; ten years later the second Sikh war was over, and the Punjab was British. If the Sikh rule was short, their battles have ever been long.

Ranjit's capital was Lahore, but their holy city has ever been Amritsar. "The Pool of Immortality," it means, and here in the centre of the pool is the Golden Temple. In its present form it is not yet a century old—quite an infant in India. Amritsar, indeed, is full of new things; for, as it is the Mecca, it is also the Manchester of the Punjab. Carpets and shawls and silks are manufactured there or brought in by merchants from Persia and Tibet, Bokhara and Yarkand. Here you can see modern native India untainted by Europe.

Amritsar wears an air of solid prosperity. Not in the least like a manufacturing town as we know it, lacking the machinery of Bombay or Calcutta, it neither shadows its streets with many-storied factories nor defies its air with smoke. But it wears uniform and thriving aspect, as of a town with a present and a future, rather than a past. The Bond street of Delhi is a double row of decayed mansions propped up by tottering booths; the houses of Amritsar are middle-sized, regular, stably built of burned bricks,

Neither Splendid Nor Ruinous.

The looms clatter and whirr in the factories, and the merchant bargains between the whiffs of his hookah in his shop, and Amritsar grows rich in a leisurely Indian way, unfevered by Western improvements.

To the Western eye it is uncnterprising and rather shabby. The stable comfort of Amritsar stops short at the good brick walls; inside, the shops are bare brick and plaster. There is nothing in the least imposing about it. "Chunder Buksh, Dealer," says one placard, and it would be hard to say what else he could call himself; for his stock seems to consist of one fine carpet; some brass pots, and a towel. Above him is "All Mohammed, barrister-at-Law," in a windowless, torn-blinded office, which you would otherwise take for the attic of Chunder Buksh's assistant. But compared with the rest of India, Amritsar is a model of well-being. It is dusty, but otherwise almost clean; the streets, of course, are full of bullocks and buffaloes, but it seems rare that animals share their bed with men, there are plenty of people all but naked, but it is rather from choice or religious enthusiasm than of necessity. The trousered ladies with trousered babies on their hips or smoking hubble-bubbles on shop counters, wear silver in their blue-black hair, pearls in their noses, gold in their ears; they jingle with lockedup capital. Finally, there is a Jubilee statue of the Queen and a clock-tower for all the world like an English borough's. But besides these and the government offices and the railway station there is hardly a whisper from the West in the town; and in Amritsar you begin to conceive

A New Respect For India.

The stream in the streets sets steadily towards the Golden Temple. From the heavy-browed city gate to the holy pool the winding alleys are splashed with all the familiar hues—orange outshining lemon and emerald throttling ultramarine. Following the stalwart, bearded pilgrims, in the midst of the city of shopkeepers, you suddenly break into a wide square; within it, bordered by a marble pavement—white, black, and umber—a green lake dances in the sunlight; and in the midst of that mirrored in the pool—you look through your eyelashes—the hot rays fling back sevenfold-heated, blinding, from walls and roofs and cupolas of sheer gold.

A minute or two you blink and stare, then you see that it is a small temple on an island with a causeway leading to it from under an arch. And after the first blink and stare your notions of beauty rise up and protest against it. The temple is neither impos'ng by size nor winsome by proportion. It has two stories—the lower of marble, inlaid like the marble of Agra, with birds and beasts and flowers, but with none of Agra's grace and refinement; all above it is of copper-gilt. Above the second storey rises something half-cupola, half-dome, but it is not in the middle; there are smaller cupolas at the side overlooking the causeway, and others smaller still at the far side. The whole temple is smaller than St. Clement Dane's, and a little building has no right to be irregular. If the Taj Mahal, you say, which is three times this size, can take the trouble to be symmetrical—well, if this is the masterpiece of modern India—as for gold, it blinds you for the first moment and amuses you for the second; but you might as well

Ask Beauty of a Heliograph.

Nevertheless, do not go away, for you will hardly see anything more Indian. Outside the gate they show a government ordinance that everybody must either conform to the religious customs of the place or forbear to indulge his curiosity; you bow, and a bearded giant, who might be a high priest for dignity, takes off your boots and ties on silk slippers instead. You leave your cigar-case behind you; tobacco must not defile the holy place. Then, behind a white-bearded policeman—who performs the triple function of guiding, preventing you from doing anything impious, and clearing worshippers out of the way before you—you start forth to see.

The pilgrims shuffle on eagerly round the pavement to the great gate before the causeway. On a gilt tablet, in English and Punjabi, stands the record of a miracle, how that a great light from heaven fell before the holy book, and then was caught up into heaven again, whence the learned augured must blessing upon the British Raj. Past this they pass without turning the head, though it is carved and pictured over every inch. On one side of the entrance a marble tablet shows the legend XXXV. Sikhs and something in Punjabi. From the gate you issue on to the causeway. It also is flagged with marble, and lined with gilded lamp-posts; but the lamps above the gold are that crass blue and green colored glass of the suburban builder, and more than one hangs broken. So you come to the sanctuary itself—a lofty chamber with

Four Open Doors of Chased Silver.

Within sit three priests on the floor, under a canopy of blue and scarlet, before a low ottoman draped in crimson and green and yellow. The high priest, eagle-eyed, and long-black-bearded, reads continually in a loud voice from the Granth; beside him sits one with a gilt-handled whisk and fans the sacred book. At another side sit two musicians; one twangs a sort of one-stringed mandolin, one thrums a tom-tom. Before the Granth lies a cloth; and each believer, crouching in, flings on it flowers or cowries or copper coins for his offering. To the white man they bring what looks like a dry half-orange or candied citron, only white; it is made of sugar, and the white man responds with the offering of a rupee. The walls about this strange worship blaze with blue and red and gold in frets and scrolls and flower-tendrils; above are chambers and galleries of the same and studded with mirrors; in one more than holy room are brooms made of peacocks' feathers wherewith alone it may be swept.

That is the great shrine of all; but there is much else. All round the lake are palaces of stone and white marble belonging to the great Sikh chiefs who came here to worship. Before them, on the pavement, men squatting under canvas screens hawk flowers, white blossoms like an orchid, marigold or scablous, to be offered before the Scripture. In one of the palaces, which matches the temple with a gilt dome of its own, you see a glass case; within it, under crimson silk, rest the sword and mace of some old Sikh Ironside, mighty in prayer as in battle. Then there is a tower temple of eight stories, dedicated to a bygone saint and miracle-worker, the lower chamber aflame with paint and gold. As the policeman enters he touches the step with his finger; a woman in violet trousers flings a flower on to a cloth and ottoman like the other; a woman in green-and-gold trousers places a bread-cake before it and lays her head on the marble sill; others grovel and shampoo it with their hands. The next thing you come to is a plain shed with a dynamo that supplies the shrines with and gardens with electric light. After and gardens with electric light. After a group of naked fakirs, powdered that a group of naked fakirs, powdered white with ashes, with long mud-matted hair and mad eyes. Then a door, fast closed and seeming to lead nowhither, with a tiny wreath of marigolds hung on it.

Everywhere the same grotesque contradictions—splendor and squalor, divinity and dirt, superstition and manliness. The Western mind can make nothing of it; cannot bring it into a focus. You simply hold your head, and say that this is the East, and you are of the West. In the treasury above the gate are silver stages and gilt maces, canopies of gold and diadems of pearls and diamonds. In the sacred, putrid lake rot flowers. A fakir standing before an enclosure drones in a full voice words you do not understand, like a psalm without any end to it; the refrain is after every half-dozen words, "hullah hah leay." Inside the shrine the high priest never ceases to intone the Granth, nor the other priest to fan it, nor the musicians to tinkle and thrum; and in and out that holy place fly clouds of pigeons, perching on the canopy and fouling the growing pile of offerings before the ottoman. At every turn you come on little shrines with books on silken cushions and prostrate adorers. A calf, unchecked, is trying to lick the gold off the great gateway.

G. W. STEEVENS.

STOICAL EGYPT.

Egypt has sat for her likeness longer than any other country. Nothing disturbs her composure. Financial ruin may stare her in the face, armies may come and go, but every year the Nile rises and spreads out over her, and all traces of disturbances are gone. Newspapers the world over may be busy telling of her troubles; but very few of those troubles seem to affect her expression. The stockholders in London worry and send out more Englishmen to look after their interests. Sugar factories are inspected, and the barrage is doctored—but it is all very quietly done. The French Cabinet may resign on account of her, and the English army may be increased for her sake, but few signs of these complaints does she show. All is tranquil. The only disturbance seems to be made by the dragomans who meet you at the station. Important events follow each other so closely in Egypt that a year-old guide book is several chapetrs too short. Last year it was Kitchener's campaign against the dervishes, and now the French has been threatening to interfere with England's march to the Cape. The dragoman is sometimes as satisfactory as the guide-book, and it is often pleasant to find how soon he is through with his recitation, and you are allowed to go alone among the great temples. Earthquakes have shaken some of these into orderly ruin, as if the unseen hands of the men who built them were quietly and slowly building them up again.—C. Dana Gibson in the Pall Mall.

MARKET VALUES OF STATESMEN'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Alfred Kinnear, in the Contemporary, takes up a subject which was recently treated in the Daily News. He writes with personal knowledge of a reporting agency business, and says that since Mr. Gladstone left the political arena oratory has become a drug in the market. There is, in fact, a "slump" in great men's speeches. There is not a sufficient demand for verbatim reports to make their supply remunerative. The "full report," however, which Mr. Kinnear correctly describes as but a judiciously trimmed variant of the verbatim, is still in demand when the Prime Minister, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain are announced to speak. The London party papers requiring a verbatim report of Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Kinnear says, would have to make special arrangements of their own to obtain it; but he is also one of the "fulls." Here is the appreciation of Lord Salisbury from the reporting agency in point of view:

"As a platform speaker Lord Salisbury is a compressionist. He seldom turns three columns, and his 'City' addresses rarely reach two. In fact, the speeches of the Prime Minister, viewed by the light of proportions—importance to length, length to importance—and the cost to the buyer of both, are the cheapest that go out of London, and are the most economic known to the expenditure of one sovereign any paper in any part of the United Kingdom can publish in the morning all that the First Minister of the Crown has had to say on the first question of the hour."

Of Lord Rosebery there is an equally favorable appreciation, due to the statesman's "mastery of compression," with a humor broader than Lord Salisbury's, a cynicism more genial and "equally literary in its finish and expression"—Mr. Kinnear did not imitate him when he constructed that phrase. No newspaper proprietor, we are told, can afford to be without a substantial report of Lord Rosebery's speeches, and he likewise can amuse and edify mankind within the limits of two columns, and usually does it. Mr. Balfour approaches these ideals of compression. He keeps "his highest possible" within three columns. Mr. Chamberlain outruns these limits, and in consequence the demand for his Manchester speech was in the proportion of three summary column reports to one verbatim. Sir William Harcourt's value is one column summary report to one verbatim or full report. For years the Chancellor of the Exchequer had "absolutely no market value," but the "open door" and "the risk of war" speech brought demands for "full" reports of him from the leading party papers and for column reports from other papers. The Duke of Devonshire is, except for the Times and the Standard, "a one-column man."

Verbatims of Mr. Morley were at a discount even before he quitted the Irish office. Mr. Goschen on a naval crisis would be good for a full report, but the circumstances must be extreme to justify the despatch of a verbatim corps to report the Secretary for War sixty miles from London. One of the news agencies, taking grave note of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a paying list of column summary orders, recently invented a half-column report. It was received as a proposal with acclamation from Land's End to John o' Groat's wherever a daily paper existed. Into this half-column radius Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Attorney-General, Mr. Chaplin (excepting upon a great departmental question of paramount importance), Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Walter Long (even in speaking upon the muzzle), Sir Henry Fowler, the Chief Secretary, Lord George Hamilton—abnormal exceptions provided for have been placed. I doubt if any agency offering half a column of the Lord Chancellor would obtain a paying list. Sir Edward Grey sprang into the Fashoda crisis into "a column man," otherwise he is a 200-word speaker. And experience has shown that Lord Kimberley and Mr. Leonard Courtney, will sell slowly and unremuneratively at the higher measure, "crisis" exceptions, of course, reserved. But there is a lower depth still of decline in the market values of great men's speeches. This is the point or stage at which there are neither offers nor acceptances. In other, and perhaps brutal, phrase, there are speeches that will not sell at all. The statement in relation to certain distinguished noblemen and commoners who have served the crown must be necessarily restricted by considerations of courtesy and good feeling. The writer, therefore, reserves their names for the private knowledge of the editor.

It should be noted that the above passage was written before Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was elected leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons; and even before Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley betook themselves to shelter from cross-currents. This incident (Mr. Kinnear states in a foot-note) has doubled the value of their speeches "to the trade."

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English country papers are suffering now from a plague of two-headed calves. The latest was born at Witham, Somersetshire. It died.

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SUNDAY LAWS.

It is proposed to introduce in Victoria legislation somewhat similar to that which has been enacted in the province of Ontario with respect to the observance of Sunday. We have read with much interest the arguments advanced by the advocates of the proposed law, and also those set forth by the opponents of the measure, and we find ourselves in much the same position as the late Lord Tennyson, on a certain memorable occasion when a rather ticklish question was put to him by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. "Madam," said the poet, "there is a great deal to be said on both sides."

The person who wishes to view this matter dispassionately must put aside his own convictions and try to understand those of other people; look at it through the eyes of the ardent upholder of Sunday observance in its strictest form and then from the standpoint of the Free Sunday advocate. He will then find Lord Tennyson's dictum a very wise one.

This is a question with endless ramifications; it can be debated to any extent without ever being settled. In such cases it will be found that both sides must be prepared to yield a little; it would be just as wrong to condemn as fanatical and tyrannous the demand of the strict observance man, as it would be to call the champion of "Sunday for pleasure and recreation" a dangerous person. The main thing to study in delicate affairs of this kind is the spirit of the public of the place where it is proposed to introduce such legislation. It is a self-evident fact that public sentiment is not the same in all parts of a country; what would be fit and proper for the people of Ontario might be found unsuited to the needs of the people of British Columbia. The ways of the West are not the ways of the East, and it is very doubtful if the ways of the East can be made the ways of the West by act of council or legislature.

It is the plain duty of persons who are entrusted with the responsible task of devising laws for the people to make the most careful enquiry before they launch legislation which may be described as in the highest degree controversial, and closely trenching upon the liberty of the subject. What is the feeling in regard to this matter in other places, in other portions of the British Empire? Take the case of Scotland, a country often cited as the best example of the strict observance of Sunday—what is taking place there?

Not so long ago not a single wheel of all the railway rolling stock in that country was allowed to run on Sunday; not a steamboat was allowed to leave her dock, the tram cars lay in their barns and the aspect of the country was, to a stranger's eye, most remarkable. Now all that is changed; the trains run from the large towns to places in distant parts of the country, steamers ply on the rivers and firths, trams run on all city lines; one may even get his mail on the Sabbath day (in England they deliver mail on Sunday), and the number of places where one may purchase such articles as tobacco, cigars, refreshments and so forth is constantly increasing. The trend of popular opinion is all away from the rigid observance of former days, and it is only stating a simple truth to say that the people do not seem to be a whit the worse for it. There is, of course, nothing like license in the Sunday pleasurings, the laws are so framed that anything in the way of what the Americans are fond of calling a "wide open" Sunday is impossible, although the common sense of the people themselves could always be trusted to keep them away from that sort of thing.

The stress of modern life is responsible for the change in public opinion. The toilers of the present day—that is the vast majority of the population—are evincing more plainly than they ever did their wish to spend the one day of the week that is their own in the way they like best, not in the way that certain well-meaning people wish them to spend it. And it is becoming clearer every day that the wishes of the majority of the people can no longer be ignored for the sake of those of a class.

The people themselves are the final arbiters in things of this kind, and when the by-law under discussion is submitted to them for their judgment we have no doubt they will vote as they feel.

THE YUKON CHARGES.

It has all along been our expressed opinion that there should be a thorough investigation of the alleged maladministration of the Yukon district, by a commission equally acceptable to the government and the persons laying the charges. But the way in which things have developed in the House since its sitting appears to us to indicate quite plainly that the public of Canada have been trifled with, and that the gentlemen who have undertaken to ventilate this matter in the national assembly have been either very seriously misinformed, or have stooped to a somewhat objectionable form of party dodgery for the purpose of embarrassing, if possible, the government, or at least retarding legislation.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, the accuser-in-chief, made a humiliating failure of his case, and he seems to have felt that he had, by disappearing immediately afterwards. To the challenge of the ministers not a word of reply except cheap ridicule has been returned; when it came to the point it was found that the accusers were not prepared to take the matter in earnest; it was enough for them to fill the Tory press with nasty insinuations and dark hints, make guarded allegations under cover of "a gentleman of the highest standing who does not want his name mentioned."

So far not a single specific charge has been made on the floor of the house, by Sir Hibbert Tupper or anybody else, and while we were strongly of the opinion at the beginning of the session that no pains should be spared to probe this whole matter to the bottom, the Dominion parliament would be perfectly justified if it refused to take any further notice of the attempts to play the fool with it.

The statement of Mr. Aulay Morrison, who went to the Yukon to see for himself what there was in the rumors of maladministration, is only additional proof that there is little or nothing in the charges. It is far from improbable, however, that the partizans will require nothing less than the proof positive of a commission, and they ought to have it if, for nothing else than to show them up to the country in their true colors. This Yukon slander will be fatal to the Tory party; it illustrates in startling fashion the extent to which Tory animosity can go to attain an advantage.

A FLOURISHING PROVINCE.

For enterprise Manitoba is certainly to be commended. The authorities seem to be determined to collect and reduce to the most convenient form all sorts of information relating to commerce, trade and industry, population and agriculture. The municipal commissioner, Mr. J. D. Cameron, has just issued a sheet of statistical information respecting municipalities in the province for the year 1898, which is decidedly interesting. From this table we learn that the population of the city of Winnipeg last year was 39,384; the taxes levied for municipal purposes in that city amounted to $362,887.59; assessment of real and personal property, $22,851,700; school purposes, $104,590; the assets of Winnipeg at 31st December, 1898, were $567,919.13, and liabilities, $587,228.96, while the debenture debt on the same date was $2,634,362.59, and for local improvement, $671,867.77.

In going over the list of towns and villages we observe that the statistician has described some of them as "disorganized," does he not mean "unorganized"? The total population of Manitoba in 1898 was 229,881; at the last census, in 1891, it was 152,506. The number of resident farmers in the province was 33,459, and the number of acres under cultivation was 2,842,029. The assessment, real and personal, in the rural municipalities, amounted to $43,134,980 and for the cities $31,455,619. The assets of the rural municipalities amounted to $1,226,647.26 and their liabilities $772,548.23. This compares interestingly with the figures for the cities and towns, which are: assets, $989,699.47; liabilities, $1,124,439.01. There are in the province two cities, 74 rural municipalities, eleven towns and six villages. The estimated number of school children was fifty thousand and the government grant amounted to $174,883.40.

Coming to the agricultural facts and figures it is interesting to find that the total yield of wheat in the past year was 25,313,745 bushels, the next heaviest crop being oats, which yielded seventeen million bushels; the total grain crop reached the very respectable figure of forty seven and a half million bushels. The total value of the dairy products for the year was $409,455.26. Five thousand farm laborers from the East settled in the province during the year, and the area prepared for crop in 1900 was over one million acres.

Finally, the total revenue of the province for the year 1898 was $936,608.61, and the total expenditure, $837,887.95. These figures show that Manitoba is continuing the march of progress in the same steady way that has marked the history of the province since the beginning of its career. With the projected railways and other great improvements which will open up and develop still further the immense resources of that fine country it may be said that no section of the broad Dominion has a pleasanter outlook than the prairie province.

Inspector Thomson's letter will be read with pleasure by all Canadians, as the statement of a gentleman thoroughly capable of expressing an opinion in this matter. If is satisfactory to learn on such good authority that the Canadian certificate is actually harder to obtain than the certificate of the British Board of Trade.

Montreal Daily Herald has won its case in the exposure of municipal rottenness, and is receiving the deserved congratulations of the press of Canada. There has been a great change in the state of affairs in that town since the Herald took the warpath.

Talking about funny blunders in addresses, perhaps the following is worthy of a place in the collection: "Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Alaska, U. S. A." As we remarked the other day, all the territory north of the Strait of Juan de Fuca is Alaska to a great number of Americans.

One can scarcely refrain from tears at the spectacle presented by the unfortunate opposition in the Dominion house. They are, as the gamins say, "Getting it in the neck."

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

To the Editor: My attention has been called to the remarks in an editorial of your paper of Monday, 17th inst., in which you state that an engineer holding a first-class certificate, British Board of Trade, had stated to you that the conditions under which a candidate can offer himself for such a certificate, under the Canadian regulations, are such as would not satisfy the British Board of Trade, also that some sentimental legislation had been passed to please a certain section of the community, and not in the public interest, the implication being that this was for the purpose of making easy for men of less training than would be the case under the British Board of Trade. I will endeavor to show you that the person who expressed such opinions was not speaking by the book, being most likely new to the country. As such might give false impressions to the public, I ask your indulgence to allow me to state the facts.

The British Board of Trade only issue two classes of engineers' certificates (with an extra class for those who wish to prove their extra efficiency), but properly speaking there are only first and second class. For second class the requirements are (a) three years' apprenticeship, or three years as a journeyman mechanic in the making or repairing of steam engines, with one year as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade, or one and a half years in the coasting trade. (b) Or he must have served at least four years at sea as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade or six years in the coasting trade. These are the conditions entitling a candidate to apply for examination. The examination is on technical matters connected with marine engines and boilers, including the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals, and then application to the questions arising in the course of a seagoing engineer's duties.

For first class engineer, in addition to the requirements of a second class engineer, the candidate must have served as second engineer for one year at sea with a second class engineer's certificate of competency, or two years as second engineer, with a second class certificate of service. This, with the examination of his knowledge as to questions relating to the power, duty and economy of engines and boilers, and as to his ability to make an intelligent hand sketch of some one or more principal parts of a marine engine. If satisfactory will entitle him to a first class certificate. So much for the British Board of Trade.

Under the Canadian regulations the requirements are as follows for the same grade of certificate—first and second class valid in Great Britain or any British possession:

Second class engineers' certificates valid in the United Kingdom.

1. Thirty-six months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with 12 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade;—or

2. Thirty-six months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with 18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade;—or.

3. Thirty-six months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with 18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, and three months' service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service;—or

4. Forth-eight months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade —or

5. Seventy-two months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade;—or

6. Ninety months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, with three months' service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service.

First class engineers' certificates valid in the United Kingdom.

1. In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, the candidate must have had at least 12 months' sea service as engineer on the watch in the engine room of a steamship of not less than 100 nominal horse power, during which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency;—

2. Or he must have served at least 18 months as engineer on the watch in a steamship engaged in the coasting trade of not less than 100 nominal horse power, and have been possessed of a second class engineer's certificate of competency during that time;—

3. Or he must have served 12 months as first, or only engineer on a lake or river steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, in addition to which he must have had at least six months' actual service at sea as engineer on the watch, during all of which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

The subjects of the examination are identical in Canada and Great Britain, with the addition that in the case of a second class candidate under Canadian regulations is required to make a drawing of a boiler showing all the principal details and to make the necessary calculations therefor. So your readers can judge for themselves. There is no sentiment about this. All the requirements as to time, service and examination are practically alike, with whatever difference there is harder on the men in Canada. In this young country we have not had occasion to lack qualified men as engineers, or to apologise for them in anyway. The engineers who have qualified and passed as second and first class engineers in Canada are of as high class as are to be found in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. But beyond this so strict are we in this young country we have other requirements, having numbers of small vessels with small power, such as does not obtain in Great Britain, engaged in the passenger service on the rivers, lakes and coasting trade. The legislature having enacted that no one shall keep watch on a passenger steamboat of any size unless he is possessed of a certificate (under the British Board of Trade, only the first and second class engineers are required to have certificates; under the Canadian law in the case of a passenger boat all are required to have certificates), and as it was not necessary to compel owners of small powered boats to carry high grade engineers, lower grades were instituted—third and fourth class. The requirements for third class are similar to second class in regard to apprenticeship with one year in a boat, where he might obtain good practice, but not of such power as is required for second class; or four years' service as engineer in such a boat without the shop service. For fourth class, it is necessary to have three years' apprenticeship or journeyman in the making and repairing of steam engines; or three years as oiler, or four years as stoker in a large steamer. The written examinations in these cases are quite qualified to test a man's knowledge of engines and boilers with their management, with the addition in the case of third class of the first five rules of arithmetic.

The size of steamers, their service and power, are carefully graded to the various classes of certificates, and the qualifications of the engineers allowed to take charge of them; and under the laws of this new country it is not easier nor are the qualifications demanded for each grade lower than they are either in Great Britain or elsewhere.

J. A. THOMSON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Senator Macdonald Introduces a Motion on an Important Subject to This Province.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Macdonald of Victoria called attention to the increasing commerce and revenue of British Columbia as set forth in the following comparative statement taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns for the year ending 30th June, 1898, and asked if the government intends making an expenditure this year on necessary public works, commensurate to the needs of the country and to the large revenue produced. And whether it is the intention to give that province such representation in the government of the Dominion as it is justly entitled to from its geographical position and its commercial importance:

Comparative Statement, Tonnage.

British and Foreign Ships—Inward and Outward.

	Tons.
Victoria	1,914,672
Vancouver	835,573
Nanaimo	717,119
Comox	246,520
	3,713,884
Quebec	1,096,312
Montreal	2,181,148
	3,247,460
Halifax	1,235,478
Yarmouth	380,137
North Sydney	314,476
Sydney	181,930
	2,116,021

Imports—

British Columbia, 1896	$ 5,566,238
British Columbia, 1898	8,090,203
Nova Scotia, 1896	$ 8,336,820
Nova Scotia, 1898	6,949,216
New Brunswick, 1896	$ 5,406,648
New Brunswick, 1898	4,925,662

Exports—

British Columbia, 1896	$10,576,551
British Columbia, 1898	16,919,717
Nova Scotia, 1896	$10,990,160
Nova Scotia, 1898	10,930,936
New Brunswick, 1896	$ 7,907,911
New Brunswick, 1898	11,166,218

Customs Duty—

British Columbia, 1896	$ 1,306,738
British Columbia, 1898	2,213,593

Inland Revenue—

British Columbia, 1896	$ 294,483
British Columbia, 1898	423,792

Post Office Revenue—

British Columbia, 1896	$ 156,882
Commission on Money Orders	9,600
	$ 166,482
British Columbia, 1898	$ 257,282
Commission on Money Orders	11,839
	$ 259,121

Fishery Revenue—

British Columbia, 1896	$ 29,410
British Columbia, 1898	47,864

Recapitulation.—British Columbia.

Revenue 1896—

Customs Duty	$ 1,306,738
Inland Revenue	294,483
Post Office Revenue	166,482
Fishery Revenue	29,410
	$ 1,794,113

Revenue 1898—

Customs Duty	$ 2,213,593
Inland Revenue	423,792
Post Office Revenue	259,121
Fishery Revenue	47,864
	$ 2,944,370
Chinese tax	81,152
	$ 3,025,522
Increase in two years	$ 1,231,349

THE LIBERATOR.

O'Connell's style of eloquence was perhaps hardly calculated to touch the highest point of Parliamentary rhetoric. As Sheil said: "He flung a brood of sturdy ideas upon the world without a rag to cover them." The House of Commons itself, when he came into conflict with it, he treated with but scant respect. In a speech outside he had remarked that it contained "five hundred scoundrels," and was not unnaturally called upon to apologize for his language. In the course of his explanation he was much interrupted by the strange sounds emitted by many otherwise inarticulate Tories, which he referred to as "beastly bellowings." When called to order by the Speaker he withdrew the epithet "beastly," but qualified it by saying that he was not aware of any bellowings which were not beastly. In 1833 he charged the Tory election committees with gross bribery, for which he was censured by the Speaker. The admonition he received on his knees in the prescribed manner, and, when it was finished, he rose to his feet, and, slowly dusting his trousers, exclaimed, in an audible whisper, "What a d——d dirty House!" Scurrilous epithets he hurled in clouds at his opponents, but, to do him justice, they were often neat and exquisitely appropriate. "That indescribable wretch Brougham" was hardly one of his best efforts, "scorpion Stanley," "spinning jinny Peel," "Lord Mount-Goose" had more point, though they were not launched in the House itself. Peel's smile was like "the silver plate on a coffin lid," and when that statesman in younger days had been Chief Secretary for Ireland O'Connell had alluded to him as the "shave-beggar of Ireland," referring to the legendary custom of barbers training their apprentices' hands on the chins of paupers.

In 1839 Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin, after the murder of Lord Norbury, the cause of which has never been clearly indicated, and does not seem to have been political, moved for a return of Irish crimes. O'Connell attacked him thus: "You come here to calumniate the country that gave you birth. It is said that there are some soils that produce venomous and crawling creatures—things odious and disgusting. Yes, you who cheer, there you are; can you deny it? (Cheers and hisses.) You hiss, but cannot sting," etc. This sounds a trifle strong, but remember that at the time, at a regimental mess in the North of Ireland, one of the toasts drunk was "The Pope in the pillory of Hell and the Devil pelting O'Connell at him."

They style of reception he met in London may be gauged by the following story of His Majesty George IV., on whose visit to Ireland O'Connell had exhibited an exuberant and almost slavish loyalty. When the Liberator attended the Levee he saw the Royal lips moving, and advanced, thinking he was addressed. The King said nothing to him, and O'Connell afterwards asked the Duke of Norfolk, who was standing by, if the King had not spoken, and if so, what he had said. "The day you were at the Levee," replied the Duke, "His Majesty said, as you were approaching, 'There is O'Connell; G——d ——the scoundrel!'"

Under continual provocation on all sides in this country, is it to be wondered at that he sometimes forgot his own excellent maxim that "you catch more flies with a spoonful of honey than with a hogshead of vinegar?"—Cornhill."

SMALL INHABITED ISLAND.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter; at high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is twenty-eight and three-fourths feet, completely covers it. It is inhabited by three persons. It lies nine miles off the Cornish coast and fourteen miles southeast of Plymouth breakwater. Flatholme, an island in the British channel, is only a mile and a half in circumference, but, consisting mostly of rich pasture lands, supports a farmhouse, besides the lighthouse with a revolving light 165 feet above the sea.

—The spring stock of lace curtains, muslins, art cretones, etc., are now to be seen at Weiler Bros.

Australia is capable of supporting at least 10,000,000 inhabitants.

The Wheelmen's League

Cement covers a multitude of defects—for a time.

You know the worry of a tire that's cemented to the rim of a bicycle wheel.

Ride Dunlop Tires — and you'll avoid worry.

Join the League of Wheelmen who said: "I want Dunlop Tires — and I must have them."



"THE ONLY TOOLS YOU'LL NEED"

If you want to know all about Dunlop Tires, send for the "Dunlop Annual," to the Dunlop Offices, Department L, Toronto.

THE SLATER SHOE

Foot Coffins



Put crape on your hat when you wear rubber on your feet!
'Draws them—'Pains them—'Kills their comfort and telegraphs the trouble to your eye-sight.
Wear the new Waterproof Calfskin Shoe, with rubber outsole, Goodyear Welt—Safe, stylish, springy, durable, and ever ready for rain, snow or shine.
Ask for the Slater Slipless Shoe.
MAKERS — MONTREAL.
Victoria Shoe Co., J. H. Baker and J. Fullerton, Sole Local Agents.



THE DAWN OF SPRING MEANS NEW SHOES.

The Styles this Season are Perfect
There is Grace in the Lines.
There is Perfection in the Making.

We have an ideal assortment of styles which will suit the fancy and purse of the most exacting.

THE VICTORIA SHOE CO.
LIMITED
No. 35 JOHNSON STREET

WANTS.

WANTED—A packer having experience in packing glass. Apply "Packer," Times office.

WANTED—An assistant storeman. Apply "Storeman," Times office.

WANTED—A young man with some knowledge of the retail dry goods business. Apply The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

WANTED—First-class agents everywhere to introduce the Acme Sunlight Gas Generator; only reliable automatic acetylene gas generator on the market; sells at sight; liberal inducements to reliable agents. Apply to the Sunlight Gas Co., Ltd., Montreal.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER wants a situation, either whole or part time; highest city references, and can furnish security if required. Address F.S., Times office.

GOOD FITS GUARANTEED; general sewing solicited; $1.00 per day. 179 Cook street.

RELIABLE MAN to travel and hire agents; $18 weekly and expenses. State age and reference. Globe Co., 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Employers in need of practically trained office assistants, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc. Please call at the Columbia Commercial College, Vancouver, B.C., H. B. A. Vogel, principal.

FOR SALE.

PRIMROSES, Carnations, Ferns and all cut flowers at Miss Beauchamp's, 67 Fort street.

FOR SALE—One lady's and gent's bicycle; $16 each; parties going away. No. 77 Pandora.

FOR SALE—Butcher business. For particulars apply to John Parker, Fort street.

THE OLD Ash-leaf Kidney Potato, improved by Sutton & Co., of Reading, England, and unsurpassed in flavor and quality, is now for sale by Jay & Co., Victoria. Plant before May 15th.

FOR SALE—Six-roomed house and lot on Superior street, James Bay, for $650; this is cheap, but it has to be sold. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street.

TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN can have a furnished front room in pleasantly situated cottage near the Fountain on car line; bath, telephone, use of sitting-rooms. No children. Address Omega, Times office.

TO LET—No. 19 Kane street, two-storey house, 9 rooms, bath-room, sewer connections; rent $17 per month. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street.

TO RENT—Office in the Times building, ground floor. Apply at Times office.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, modern conveniences, 7 Blanchard street.

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND — A lady's fur ruff. Owner can have same by applying at 73 Government street.

LOST—About one month ago, an English Setter pup (dog), nine months old. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to W. A. Ward, Pemberton street.

LOST—Black Spaniel dog, answering to name of Ponto. Reward on return to 13 Stanley avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m.
R. S. ODDY, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 130.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
THURSDAY, APRIL 20.
Stuart Robson
D. V. ARTHUR, Manager.
In That Great Comedy Hit,
"The Meddler"
Original New York All-Star Company.
Mrs. Stuart Robson, Frank C. Bangs
Edwin Holt, Gertrude Perry.
Harold Russell, Ida Van Cortland.
Willard Curt's, Mabel Strickland
and Marie Burroughs.
PRICES—Entire lower floor, $1.50; entire balcony, $1; gallery, 50c.
Sale of seats opens on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock at the Victoria Book & Stationery store.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry
VICTORIA HUNT CLUB.
RACES
—AT—
COLWOOD PARK
—ON—
Saturday, April 22nd, 1899
Special Train will Leave E. & N. Station at 2 p.m.
Passengers may also board train at Russells, Lampson Street, Hospital Crossing and Esquimalt.
Returning train will leave Langford at 6 p.m.
Fare for the Round Trip, including Admission to Races, 50 cents.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

VICTORIA HUNT CLUB.
Spring Meet
Colwood Park, Saturday, April 22nd.
5 . . RACES . . 5
First race 2:30 p.m., sharp.
Admission twenty-five cents.
Passengers will take E. & N. special train at 2 p.m.



WE WOULD like to call your attention to our facilities for Truss-fitting. We have had some 14 years' experience in fitting, and besides having now a large stock to select from, guarantee satisfaction.

We particularly invite you to examine a Truss which we find invariably gives satisfaction. They are the cleanest and most common-sense Truss on the market to-day, besides being the most durable.

BOWES,

He Dispenses Prescriptions,

100 Government St., near Yates.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, April 19.—5 a.m.—The barometer though high over the Pacific seaboard is commencing to fall in advance of another low pressure area now off Vancouver Island, which is likely to cause high southerly winds along this and the Washington coast. With the exception of Victoria, showers have been general west of the Cascades, while in the Territories local rain or sleet has occurred.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 43, minimum, 42; wind, S.E., 3 miles; rain, trace; weather, cloudy.

Vancouver—Weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.28; temperature, 40, minimum, 38; wind, calm; rain, .12; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, 8.; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, 32, minimum, 32; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Temperature, 24, minimum, 20; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Neah, Wash.—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 44, minimum, 42; wind, E., 4 miles; rain, .32; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 44, minimum, 42; wind, S., 4 miles; rain, .12; weather, cloudy.

Tacoma—Barometer, 30.34; temperature, 40, minimum, 38; wind, S.W., 4 miles; rain, .12; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 50, minimum, 50; wind, N., 4 miles; weather, clear.

Forecast.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Thursday.

Victoria and Vicinity.—Fresh to strong easterly to southerly winds; unsettled, with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland.—Fresh easterly to southerly winds; unsettled and showery.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Annual meeting Victoria Liberal Association this evening.

—Pioneer Hall, to-night, annual meeting Victoria Liberal Association.

—Washing machines at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Important business at annual meeting Victoria Liberal Association, Pioneer Hall to-night.

—Your prescriptions dispensed accurately and with pure drugs at Fawcett & Co.'s, 49 Government street.

—There will be battalion drill at the drill hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Dress, drill order. Staff and band excused.

—The Companions of the Forest celebrate Primrose Day with a primrose ball in the A.O.U.W. hall this evening.

—Members of Liberal Association are reminded of annual meeting Victoria Liberal Association to-night, Pioneer Hall.

—The natural method of teaching languages. French lessons—private or classes. Professor P. A. Dumas, of Paris, Times office.

—Majestic Council, Royal Arcanum, will be held to-morrow evening in Pioneer Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. All visiting Arcanumites will be made welcome.

—Mr. John Doran shot an immense panther on the Sooke road yesterday. It measured 7 feet 8½ inches from tip to tip. It can be seen at the Coach and Horses, Esquimalt road.

—The brigade had a run to Laing's shipyard near the outer wharf last night, where fire had broken out among some shavings. The blaze was caught in an incipient stage and quickly extinguished.

—The W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon in their rooms, 108 Cormorant street, commencing at 3 o'clock, when Dr. Mary McNeill will give an address on the subject of "Health in Heredity."

—A record in the way of names containing many letters was registered at the Queen's Hotel last evening, a gentleman putting himself down as F. Vandandrabblinkinstuffen from Nanaimo. The gentleman is en route to San Francisco.

—The Companions of the Forest will hold their fifth annual ball to-night at the A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street. Grand march at 9 p.m. The Shelby-Williams orchestra will supply the music. Prizes will be given for best set of lancers. Admission: Gentleman and lady, $1; extra lady, 50c.

—In a private letter received from Lake Bennett the writer says there is an immense amount of freight at Log Cabin and all along at different points between there and the summit. Of the people and freight, fully 75 per cent. is for the Atlin country, which from all accounts is going to make a good showing this year. Victorians show up nearly every day, among the latest being H. Ella, D. Carmody, Harry Howard, John Bowker, J. A. Clearihue, and many others too numerous to mention.

—Smoke union made cigars.

—HONDI has a delicate flavor.

—Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.

—Lawn mowers and garden tools in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Headquarters of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer at Frank Campbell's, old postoffice.

—A full line of syringes, hot water bottles and atomisers at Fawcett & Co., 49 Government street.

—A solitary drunk was before the police magistrate this morning and was fined $2.50 for his diversion.

—For variety of design in monuments and headstones, go to T. Bradbury's, corner Cormorant street and Blanchard avenue.

—Get your bicycles fixed up by the old reliable firm, Onions & Plimley, the only practical bicycle makers in city; 42 and 44 Broad street.

—THE LION IS KING OF BEASTS, THE MONARCH KING OF WHEELS. T. G. MOODY, JR., OLYMPIC CYCLERY.

—Monuments, the largest stock in the province to select from, and all kinds of cemetery work at A. Stewart, corner Yates and Blanchard streets.

—The Ladies' Aid of the Centennial Methodist church, are busily preparing for a sale of work in connection with their society, which is expected to take place about the first Tuesday in May.

—Changed Hands—The headquarters of the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle after April 1st will be at Mr. Frank Campbell's, the old postoffice building. All subscribers not receiving their paper will please notify him.

—HONDI is growing in favor daily.

—The intelligence was received yesterday by Dr. D. B. Holden of the death of his mother at Cairo, Egypt. Mrs. Holden, with her husband, J. C. Holden, president of the Ames-Holden Company, was touring the world.

—To-night at 8 o'clock in the Baptist Sunday school, Spring Ridge, an entertainment will be given in aid of the library fund of the school. A good programme has been provided and cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Bye the bye, did you intend having a new suit; we have a fine line of Suitings just in, shipped direct from Glasgow; would be pleased to show you them; don't be bashful, just drop in. Kinnaird, the Cash Tailor, 46 Johnson street.

—Two hackmen, Eli Craigie and Jos. McDoxwell, were in the police court this morning charged with driving across James Bay bridge at a pace faster than a walk. Both were convicted. Craigie, who had been guilty of the same offence before, was fined $7.50, and McDowell $5.

—Delegates to the Trades and Labor Council are reminded of the important business to be brought before that body this evening. The suspension of the legislation enforcing an eight-hour day in metalliferous mines is a subject which appeals to labor representatives very strongly.

—W. H. Adams, who gave notice of his intention at the time of his conviction of appealing against the magistrate's decision, has decided not to do so, and this morning paid his fine into court. Mr. Adams was convicted of obstructing David street, part of which he claims is his property by virtue of a lease from the Dominion government.

—Jos. Dwyer and Mrs. Williams came up for sentence this morning, having been convicted of failing to comply with the requirements of the Sewer Connection by-law. Owing to a by-law being introduced into the council, which, if adopted, will give a new complexion to such cases, Mr. Bradburn, for the city, applied for a remand, which was taken until the 26th.

—Bedecked in the royal purple of superlative success, Primrose & Dockstader's big American minstrels are coming to visit us shortly. Of all the good tidings that Mercury of ye Modern Times "the daily news" doth bring, this will be the most welcome to all lovers of amusement, particularly so to those who hold good minstrelsy as the epitome of mirth and laughter, dance and song.

—Mr. James Wilkes, secretary of the Miners' Union at Rossland, is a guest at the Dominion. Mr. Wilkes is in the city on the matter of legislation passed last session prohibiting the employment of men underground in metalliferous mines longer than eight hours a day. This is a subject upon which he entertains strong opinions, as do the miners in and around Rossland, he says. Mr. Wilkes will interview the provincial government and urge upon them on behalf of those whom he represents the necessity of enforcing the section complained of by some mine owners who have visited the city. Mr. Wilkes points to the fact that throughout the British Empire, in South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and the old country, underground work is limited to eight hours, and he believes that for the welfare of the laborer it is necessary this should be so.

—From the tone of the communications now passing between the promoters of the Port Angeles and Eastern Railroad, and those interested in the project in Victoria, it is evident that the scheme is likely to be pushed energetically this summer. This morning Noah Shakespeare received a letter from the vice-president and general manager, Isaac Atkinson, saying that he will be in Victoria next Tuesday, and will remain over until Thursday. In that time he hopes to meet the Committee of Fifty and the Board of Trade, and to go into the details of the scheme with them. He states that he will be prepared with plans and drawings to show the entire route, how accommodation will be made, and in what time between Victoria and Olympia. He is anxious to have the matter gone over with the boards mentioned on these dates, owing to the fact that he leaves on May 1st for the east to purchase the rolling stock and other materials for the road. He is also anxious to meet Mr. Dunsmuir, and to discuss the subject with him.

SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

The Salvage Association, incorporated, of London, is now owner of the Andelana wreck, and has let the contract for raising her to James Ward, of Saunders, Ward & Co., of Tacoma. Mr. Ward has sub-let it to E. Irving Halsted, who has the entire undertaking on his hands. Mr. Halstead and Mr. Sorenson expect to have the Andelana floated within sixty days. The plan by which the ship will be floated is not yet made public. If after the expiration of sixty days it becomes apparent the undertaking cannot succeed, Lloyds' agent has authority to terminate the contract. Mr. Halstead and Mr. Sorenson, a pearl diver, have kept a watch on the Andelana's every movement for weeks. They have ascertained that she is lying on her port side and swings free with the waves. On Friday, April 7, when there was an unusually strong tide, the ship moved forty-five yards up in shallower water. She is prevented from drifting into greater depths by her anchor, which is holding fast with 400 feet of cable. They have also proved there is air imprisoned in the hull, which will aid in floating her to a great extent. Their theory is that she went down bottom up, the weight of steel masts keeping her keel uppermost until she struck. The hull then sank sideways until it reached the bottom. There has been no change from this position sufficient to liberate the air through the hatches. Admitting this theory, there is no doubt the bodies of the unfortunate men are also in the ship and will be recovered. There has been some speculation on this point and many believed the men drowned before the ship sank and are not in the vessel. Several maritime men holding this theory account for the non-appearance of the bodies by the coldness of the water, which they say prevents them from floating. The investigations made by Sorenson also show there is little if any mud covering the ship. She lies free and loose.

The coal circular issued by J. W. Harrison, of San Francisco, for the week ending on Saturday last, says: During the week there have been three arrivals of coal from British Columbia with 12,010 tons; two from Washington, 6,400 tons; two from Oregon, 625 tons; total, 19,035 tons. No changes to note in the fuel line this week; business generally is reported quiet, and prices remain steady. The quantity received here so far this month is very light, being about two-thirds of the actual amount consumed. We have not had a delivery of foreign coal for three weeks, clearly showing that the coast deliveries make us almost independent for fuel, and that no famine would be created if we were without any foreign arrivals. Of course, if outside fuel was not imported, consumers would be forced to pay higher prices, as the coast producers would naturally increase values, if Australia and Great Britain did not regulate selling prices. Considerable guessing is being done as to the effect to be produced on the future market, when grain carriers commence to head this way to move our crops. Their incoming cargoes will probably consist of fully seventy-five per cent. coal, and this should naturally tend to disturb values somewhat. This is shaped entirely by the rates of freight they will receive for handling our grain; if they are liberal, coal will be lower, if not, there will be no marked decline.

On the Queen's birthday last year a soap-box-like structure on a sternwheel scow with an abbreviated funnel was much in evidence. It was the fast and commodious passenger scow Florence, formerly water "toter" to H. M. Navy at Esquimalt. The Florence is not to grace any more of the Gorge water festivals for news has just been received from Alberni canal, on which she has lately been plying, that she is a wreck. The erstwhile excursion steamer lies in a creek off the Alberni canal and every flood tide that sweeps the waves up on to the flats covers the stern-wheel steamer with water. The hull is strained and twisted, and, according to the reports of those who have recently viewed her, will probably never be in service again. The steam launches Willie and Vladimir are performing the service she did on the canal, connecting with the Willapa and carrying the freight and passengers from Victoria up the canal. The Florence ran for several months last season, and this winter she was retired and anchored in a nook close to what was thought to be a level beach, where she would rest easily at low tide, but when the tide went out the steamer dropped on to a rough and uneven beach, and was strained and twisted, until she eventually became a wreck.

Ship William Mitchell, now at Port Angeles, arrived a day of two ago from Hiogo with an unwilling passenger. He is a Japanese pilot who took the Mitchell out of the harbor. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time and the Mitchell took a pace which soon left the sam-pans behind. When she was ready to drop the pilot, not a sail was in sight and the weather was too nasty to warrant waiting for them. The question now is whether the pilot will draw his pay for the whole time out. A British ship out of San Francisco had a similar case once and was obliged to pay the pilot's wages for his six months' trip to Liverpool and back. The Japanese will return on the Glenogle.

Steamer Umatilla arrived shortly after midnight from San Francisco with 222 passengers, 62 first-class and 160 second-class. Of these 62 were landed here. She brought 117 tons of merchandise of all sorts and kinds, from packages of oysters to slabs of marble consigned to Victoria merchants.

—HONDI has a rich liquor.

Divers McHardy and McDonald, who were engaged on the Topeka wreck, have returned, and within a month they will probably go North to look after the wrecked Brixham, which still lies submerged in Snow passage. All attempts to salve her have so far been futile. Some men are there now and if they abandon her it is probable that the Victoria divers will take over the wreck.

Steamer Cutch sailed last night for Skagway and northern British Columbia ports. She carried a miniature Chinatown in her hold and a big quantity of cannery supplies.

Steamer Garonne has returned to Seattle from Honolulu. She left Honolulu only two days after the steamer Rio de Janeiro, which arrived at San Francisco several days ago, and brings no news of importance from the islands. The transport Cleveland sailed for Manila on April 6, the day before the Garonne's departure. Officers of the latter vessel say the Cleveland was still badly listed as she sailed out of the harbor and prophesy a bad voyage for her. The Honolulu Bulletin of April 7 says that Chas. I. Helm has filed a $25,000 damage suit against Collector General McStocker, which will test the constitutionality of the Hawaiian passport law under American rule. It seems that the collector refused to allow Helm to sail on the Rio de Janeiro by "stopping his passport." The Garonne brought particulars of the accident suffered by E. W. McGinnis, of Seattle, on her voyage down. Mr. McGinnis was attempting to descend a companion way at night when his foot slipped and he fell, striking on his side on the rail of the lower deck. Three ribs were broken, one in two places. He was given the best medical attendance and when the Garonne left was in a private hospital at Honolulu. His physicians reported that only unforeseen complications would prevent his early recovery. A fatal accumulation of water about the heart in the chest cavity was the only danger anticipated.

The latest steamer to meet with accident in the north is the Humboldt, which went into Esquimalt early this morning, intending to go on the marine ways. She struck on the Vanderbilt reefs in Lynn canal about forty miles south of Skagway, on Friday last about one o'clock. The night was very dark and thick and the steamer was driving southward when, with a bump, she went on the reefs and tore away a portion of her keel. She steamed down without delay, reaching Seattle last evening, and came over to go on the ways, but before she was hauled out word was received from her owners ordering her to Tacoma to go into the Quartermaster Harbor dry dock. The damage is not very serious, and the Humboldt is expected to resume service on the 21st. She is the eighteenth steamer on the Alaskan route to meet with accident in the unlighted and sparsely buoyed northern waters since 1898 began. One, the Brixham, was lost altogether; thirteen were injured so that they had to be docked and the other three were repaired without docking.

A special dispatch from Vancouver says: "The first meeting of the Alaska steamship association held in British Columbia took place here this morning, and was attended by most of the prominent shipping men on the Pacific coast. Northern steamship business was discussed and it was decided to change the rates. After May 1st, second-class passenger rates to Skagway from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports will be advanced $2.50. The transportation of cattle will be advanced $2.50. There will be no change in general freight rates or in first-class rates.

The following were present: J. D. Farrell, Pacific Coast Co.; F. A. Bell, Seattle Steamship Co.; M. M. Gere, Seattle; C. Gardiner Johnson, J. E. Macrae, A. H. B. Macgowan, G. T. Legg, H. Darling, of the Union Steamship Co.; and S. Stewart, of the steamer City of Seattle.

The Stikine River Journal says that the loss of the City of Topeka was undoubtedly the result of too much hurry. She came into Wrangel on Wednesday evening and left again immediately with the tide running out, in a mad race to pass the narrows at that tide, according to the paper named.

British ship City of Madras came and dropped anchor in the Royal Roads this morning after an average passage from London. She was towed in from the Cape by the tug Pilot.

The first ship to come here from Kiaochow, the German military station in the Orient, will sail in a few days. She is the Russian bark Favell, 1257 tons, Capt. Hallman.

Steamer Idzumi Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line will tie up at the outer wharf from Seattle about 7 p. m., and sail about an hour later for the Orient.

Steamer Australia will sail for Honolulu from San Francisco on May 3rd, and the Moana for Honolulu and the Antipodes on May 17th.

Steamer Danube, Capt. Meyers, is at the outer wharf loading tin for the canneries. She will sail North again to-morrow evening.

Steamers Aorangi and Athenian are due, the former from the Antipodes via Suva and Honolulu and the latter from the Orient.

The three canoes lost from the schooner Umbria have turned up with their crews at Ahousett, all safe.

Steamer Bristol passed out to San Francisco with coal from the island collieries last night.

Steamer Charmer left Vancouver at 1:35, connecting with the Pacific express.

Tug Lorne will tow the Dundee to Moodyville this afternoon.

—The many friends of Mrs. Carey, wife of ex-Mayor Joseph Carey, will regret to learn that she died this morning at her home on Douglas street. Mrs. Carey was a pioneer of the city, having resided here since 1859. She was a valued and consistent worker in Methodist church circles and will be much missed by those who had the privilege of her friendship. Always ready to sacrifice herself and her own convenience, for others, the deceased lady was universally respected. She leaves besides the bereaved husband, two sons, Mr. J. W. Carey, now in New Zealand, and Captain Herbert C. Carey, who was formerly in Hong Kong and is now engaged in the office of the inspector general of fortifications in London, England. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 from the family residence and at 3 o'clock from the Metropolitan Methodist church.

—Use "HONDI" pure Ceylon tea.

SeedPotatoes

EARLY ROSE,
BURBANKS,
NEW YORKS,
—AT—
JOHNS BROS.'
259 DOUGLAS STREET.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

They Condemn the Management of the Isolation Hospital.

The coroner's jury empanelled by Dr. Crompton to enquire into the cause of the death of Jas. Ker, who was found on the beach yesterday, did not conclude its labors until 2 o'clock, the members having great difficulty in arriving at a decision which would cover the ground they wished to deal with.

The evidence taken was given by Drs. Hall and Hart, Mr. McConnell, who found the body, and the proprietors of the Brunswick and Dawson hotels. The last named stated that the unfortunate man had been delirous ever since his sickness began, while the medical men said that he was recovering from the erysipelas when seen by them, and was perfectly rational. No post mortem was held, but Dr. Hall stated the cause of death was undoubtedly drowning.

The verdict finally arrived at was as follows:

"Jas. Ker, aged about 35, a printer in the Colonist building and lately residing at the Brunswick hotel, Victoria, came to his death on April 18th by drowning in the straits, he being at the time in a state of delirium, caused by his sickness, erysipelas.

"The jury are of the opinion that the man's life was sacrificed through the want of an institution in the city where such cases can be properly taken care of, and we strongly recommend that the present isolation hospital be very considerably modified in order that patients can be taken charge of immediately on application.

"We suggest that the isolation hospital be placed under the control of the directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, as, under its present management the institution is practically useless."

Personal.

Bert Stratton is staying at the Victoria.

T. O. Binet, of Dawson, is staying at the Victoria.

J. C. Phil'p, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard.

R. H. Cavill, San Francisco, is a guest at the Dominion.

James Fraser, of Greenwood, Man., is at the Dominion.

Chester F. Lee, of Spokane, is registered at the Driard.

A. H. Short, of Vancouver, is registered at the Victoria.

C. F. Jackson, of Kamloops, is a guest at the Oriental.

C. B. Sword was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday.

A. H. Wagensell, of New York, is registered at the Dominion.

J. E. Braithwaite, of Montreal, is registered at the Dominion.

A. E. Garrett, the Vancouver, barrister, is a guest at the Victoria.

C. H. Bradwin, of Vancouver, registered this morning at the Driard.

James Porter, the well known hunter of big game, is at the Queen's.

W. R. Pringle, a Toronto commercial man, is a guest at the Victoria.

W. H. D'Arcy, purchasing agent of the C.P.R., is a guest at the Driard.

A. L. Gartshore, representing the Pure Gold Company, is at the Victoria.

F. M. Lewis, Honolulu, and A. J. Hart, of San Francisco, are at the Driard.

R. C. Weight is a recent arrival from England registered at the Occidental.

Edward S. Wooley, the well known commercial man, is staying at the Victoria.

U. S. Customs Officers C. W. Snyder and R. A. Evans are staying at the Victoria.

Miss Uhlfelder, of Seattle, is visiting her cousins, the Misses Brasch, of this city.

Ian Coltart, of the Province Company, came over from the Terminal City yesterday.

F. J. McCroskey, Santa Barbara, Cal., is at the Queen's. He will outfit here for Dawson.

John Johnston and W. F. Hissner, of New York, are in the city, guests at the Dominion.

A fire destroyed five hundred houses at La Pointe-a-Patre, island of Guadeloupe, on Monday night.

R. A. Ellis and bride, of Seattle, are spending their honeymoon in the city, staying at the Dominion.

F. J. Wheeler, of the Great Northern Railway, was a passenger from Vancouver on yesterday's Charmer.

James Bradley and H. Peterson came down from Skagway on the Danube and are registered at the Queen's.

Chas. H. Seals, of the Alberni Trading Company, came down on the Willapa yesterday and is at the Oriental.

H. A. and J. S. Kent, of King City, Cal., are staying at the Queen's while they outfit in the city for the Klondike.

Captain Wallace Langley, local agent for the Puget Sound Tughoat Company, reached Seattle yesterday on the steamer Humboldt, on his way from Atlin. He will be over on the Kingston this evening.

Penniless, behind in her rent and hopeless of the future, Georgie Dworschak, a widow aged 25, shot herself and two children in Duluth, Minn., on Monday night. The children were four and six years old respectively.

E. Connell, of Kamloops, is a guest at the Oriental. Mr. Connell was formerly proprietor of the Dominion hotel at Kamloops, but has of late years devoted himself to ranching and is visiting the Capital for the first time in about ten years.

General Don Manuel Bulne, a member of the Chilian council of state, is dead.

—Butter, sugar, tea and coffee, best quality at Hardress Clarke's.

All the Stylish Curves

Go into our new line of Men's Spring Suits. They are extremely fashionable. The assortment is the largest we have ever shown. To be exact, we have in stock

644 MEN'S SUITS {93 Different Colorings. 10 Different Shapes.

Our great showing is to your advantage, because you can pick and choose and try on till you get one that exactly suits you. Our newest and most expensive suits have a continuous inside facing of coat material from bottom of coat up to and under the armholes—that means a better fitting coat and no lining to wear out under the arms. The pockets are braced WITH STRONG CANVAS, from the shoulders, which prevents themsagging and pulling the coat out of shape; the shoulders are padded and stitched into shape WITHOUT PRESSING, and will not loose shape; the collar is gracefully cut and fits close to the neck and shoulders; the coat bodies are lined with PURE SILK and fit easily the wearer; the buttonholes, edges and all exposed seams are sewn with silk. They're sensible, perfect-fitting suits that do away with the necessity of going to a high-priced tailor for style and fit, while they're priced at half his regular charges.

$14, $15 and $16.

Is the price we'll ask you for them; and they'll fit without a wrinkle, without an alteration; if not, we'll make it fit, just like your tailor does, and the cost will be no more to you.

W. G. CAMERON {The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, No. 55 JOHNSON STREET.

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BLEND

PURE CEYLON TEA.

60c., 50c., 40c. PER LB. {A Direct Importation in original lead pkgs. Blended and packed on estate where grown. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

SPRING SUITINGS The Latest Designs. The Newest Shades.

HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

J. T. BURROWS & CO.,

GIVE US A CALL. Tailors, 88 Douglas Street.

SCOTCH FLIES

For river and lake, have arrived.
Also a full line direct from the manufacturers, of

Lines, Reels, Rods, Casts, Etc,

FOX'S, 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—Jas Elder, Mrs H E Oliver, G F Cummings, M J Roche, J W Draper, A Tinling, A T Cooper, A Primrose, H J Hart, F M Lewis, F Pernot, Miss Weser, J J Horne, Mrs Horne, R A Ellis, Mrs Ellis, P J McCresty, J Johnson, O Johnson, C Brasch, C Hellwig, Mrs Hellwig, H E Von Ettlinger, Wm Pigott, Geo M Forbes, W N'cholson, Geo W Carter, W H Hinkley, Robt Osburne, Mrs Osburne, H A Farron.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—W H Hissner, O Binet, Miss A Heathorn, J Johnson, W R Pringe, A H Wagensil, R Wright, W E Brandon, C W Snyder, J B Jerome, Edith Stevenson, R A Evans, A Colbert, J C Hamilton, J Rowan, H S Simmons, E A Paterson, E E Welch, M J Dodge, Mrs Dodge, Janet Hamilton, F J Wheeler, Miss Wilson, Jas Fraser, W H Darcey, L Lyle, P Filbon, A McGuire, Miss L Mathews, T T Wynn, H A Erskine, Geo E Underwood, Dr Boggs, Mrs H Richardson, E Young, J W McIntosh, Jas McGue, Miss Seaton, W S Johnson, A Short, Mrs J Ibbertson, W A Anderson, J F Milne, Mrs Morton, Mrs Bradley, Wm Vaugh, H Mitchell, Mrs Gray, J A Yuex, Capt Hamilton, A L Gurtshore, A E Garnett, Wm Russell, R C Davis, Master Seaton, Ian Coltart, C B Sword, D K Mollson, G Braithwaite, W E Kelly, C Phillips, J McArthur, Z G Goldberg, E Connel, F C Jackson.

Per steamer Danube from Skagway and way ports—Mrs Brownell, Mrs Murphy, T S Carmer, J S Richie, W Drato, A D Caveler, O Haram, C W Brown, R H Gam, C C Waterhus, N Yama, H Peterson, Jas Bradley, T Wilson, F Maude, M'ss Smith, Chang Yuen.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—M W Waitt & Co, W & J Wilson, F R Stewart & Co, Clayton & Casten, Earsman, H & Co, Weller Bros, W W Northcott, C P N Co, Langley & Co, Dyke & Evans, J T Bramwell, Union Brewery Co, R P Rithet & Co, Geo Powell & Co, E Baker & Son, S J Pitts, Valo & Brooks, Victoria L & M Co, S'nclair & Co, Hickman Tye Co, A & W Wilson, Brackman & Ker, Dr W S Dalby, G Sangster, A J Sutherland, T W Paterson, H K & B S Co, M McDowell, E E Blackwood, H F Bullen, J J Mulholland, Victoria E T Co, Onions & Plimley, W A Stearns, Pither & Leiser, G C Hinton, M Perkins, R Jamieson, J Tollick, Book & News Co, G Marsden, T N Hibben & Co, O B Ormund, F Campbell, A W Knight, Victoria Shoe Co.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Naval Store Officer, J Piercy & Co, Lenz & Leiser, J H Todd & Son, Turner, B & Co, Thos Earle, R Ward & Co, D Spencer, Geo Carter, H M Kersey, Henderson Bros, Colonist, Victoria Shoe Co, Naval Storekeeper, Nicholles & Renouf, C Royal Engineers, B C Furniture Co, Wilson Bros, S J Pitts, Okell & Morris, McCandless Bros, Thorpe & Co, Victoria B & S Co, Jas Evans, Geo Forrest, Hutcheson & Co, Weller Bros, W H Pennock, J Maynard, H Rutland, Fell Bros, Ames Holden Co, Langley & Co, Loewenberg & Co, B C Electric Ry, Fletcher Bros, Sydney Shore, F H Whyte, Sam Sen, Erskine, Wall & Co, Hudson's Bay Co, R H Jameson, R J Walker, Victoria Chem Co, Jno Christerson, Brackman & Ker, Jno Colbert, W Graham, G E Munro, R E Cooper & Co, Stewart & Co, J D Jones, Dom Express Co, Raby Bros.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—W H Norway, S W Pierce and wife, H A Kent, J S Kent, Mrs A Stevens, J Glassman, H S Ashton, Miss Laing Scott, Mrs L H Sehl, Mrs M E Maime, R H Cavill, J Friel, G Condon, J McIntyre, Mrs R E Carswell.

LATEST AND BEST

The Greatest Life Insurance Company in the world formulates a new policy secured by over $270,000,000 of assets.

The Lowest Premium Rates consistent with safety.

Liberal Loans to the insured, the annual amounts being set forth in the policy.

Option for extended term insurance.

Automatic paid-up insurance without exchange of policy if you cannot continue the insurance.

Cash Surrender Values stated in the policy.

One month's grace in payment of premiums.

For information call on

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VICTORIA, B.C.

24th May Celebration.

All clubs or associations wishing a space on the programme of the above celebration must make application to me in writing before Wednesday evening, April 19, at 8 o'clock.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
General Secretary.

—There are rumors that unless the members of the Fifth Regiment are assured of more liberal treatment on the 24th of May than was accorded to them by the city last year, there will be great discontent, reaching so far as a refusal to turn out. "It would be well," said one of the leading members to-day, "for the celebration committee to take this matter into consideration, for last year the soldiers were marched about all day and not rewarded even with a drink of water."

—A meeting of the general committee in charge of the 24th of May celebration will be held to-night in the council chamber, commencing at eight o'clock. The sub-committee on illumination will meet previous to the general meeting.

DEATH-BED JOKES.

Men Who Have Played Sorry Pranks on Their Sorrowing Relatives.

The sense of humor must be strong in the man who perpetrates jokes on his death-bed; but such has been done on more than one occasion.

Sir John Soane, who died in 1836, made such conditions in his will that their fulfilment caused people to regard them as nothing but a joke. He directed that a certain box belonging to him should not be opened until twenty years after the first, and a third was to remain intact until another ten years had passed away.

The boxes were opened when the stipulated periods had expired, but were found to contain nothing whatever of any value, and the only conclusion people could come to was that these very precise directions were only intended by the testator as a little joke.

Several years ago a Liverpool tradesman made a will leaving all he possessed to his only child, a son who had caused him endless trouble and expense. On his death his son made a diligent search for the will, of which, however,

He Could Find No Trace.

Subsequently, while some books were being removed from a shelf, a sealed envelope dropped out of a Bible, and on being opened was found to contain the missing will, on the back of which the testator had pencilled a memorandum to the effect that he had placed the document in the Bible because he knew it was the last book his wayward heir would be likely to take up.

As for the dead man's property, with the exception of his furniture and a few pounds in the house, he had disposed of it all before his death. His bank account had been closed, and various shares and securities sold for the benefit of certain charities to prevent the property being squandered by the spendthrift son. It was rather a neat joke to bequeath property already disposed of, and to conceal a will scarcely worth searching for.

A Yorkshire merchant once played a similar trick on expectant relatives. Though supposed to be exceedingly wealthy, he was really a poor man, which fact did not prevent him leaving several thousand pounds to charities, several thousand more to relatives, and the remainder of his property to another avaricious relative, who affected a very warm regard for him.

The feelings of the legatees, on finding, when he died, that although each had been left a substantial legacy by the will, there was only sufficient property to satisfy the deceased's debts,

Can be Better Imagined

than described. As for the relative who expected to get the bulk of a supposed large estate, he has never ceased to anathematise his defunct kinsman for his cruel testamentary joke.

A peculiar and heartless prank was played by a vindictive Warwickshire husband on his too trustful better half. Possessed of considerable wealth, she entrusted the greater portion of it to him for investment on her behalf, and he purchased a large block of house property in his own name, instead of his wife's, assuring her that it would make no difference, as he would bequeath the property to her by his will.

But none of the income from the investment found its way into his wife's pocket; and he found in course of time that it was not enough to pay for the dissipations in which he habitually engaged. This induced him to try to obtain from his wife the few thousand pounds which she still possessed, but she quite properly refused to hand the money over.

He was much incensed at her obstinacy; but on his death six months afterwards she found he had left the houses to her by his will, as promised. No deeds could, however, be discovered, and an investigation revealed the fact that he had

Mortgaged the Property

up to the hilt, so that the bequest was nothing but an empty farce. At any rate, the widow could scarcely be expected to see the humor of the joke.

An eccentric but wealthy American quite recently made a daughter who married against his wish the victim of his humor. It had long been his heart's desire that she should wed a son of the Stars and Stripes, and when a young Englishman sought her hand, while on a visit to America, the irate parent would not hear of the engagement.

But the damsel had a will of her own, and before many months had elapsed she became the wife of her British suitor, and with him took up her residence in this country.

Not long since her father died, and on his will being read it was found to contain a bequest to her of a large number of shares which the deceased had held in a certain London joint-stock concern. On paper this was a very handsome legacy, but in reality it was no legacy at all, inasmuch as the shares were absolutely worthless, the company having gone into liquidation before her father had made his will.

There could therefore be no doubt as to his motive in making his worthless bequest.—London Daily Mail.

GREY EYES ARE BEST.

Most of the Men Born to Greatness Are Thus Endowed.

"The man or woman with grey eyes is to be envied by any one with eyes of a different color."

This was the pronouncement of a Strand optician who has studied the subject of eyes from more standpoints than that of the professional expert in ophthalmia.

"The grey eye invariably denotes the possession of more than the average amount of intelligence," the optician proceeded. "Nine out of ten of the great men which this country has produced had grey eyes; an equal percentage of the men in high positions at the present time are similarly endowed. The grey eye is essentially the intellectual eye, the poetic eye, the ruling eye. Most of the dead giants of literature—we have very few living ones—studied the world through grey eyes.

"Indeed, such implicit faith have I in the eyes as a keynote to the brain that were I going to appoint a manager tomorrow the first thing I should look out for would be the color of his eyes. If they were any color but grey I should not engage him.

"The grey eye in a woman shows not only superior intelligence, but a gentle, honest, truthful disposition. Advise the young men who read the Daily Mail to marry girls with grey eyes.

"The eye that I don't like is the green one. Some time ago a man was under my care who had the most awful bottle-green eyes I ever saw. Every time I examined them they gave me the 'creeps.' On his last visit I hinted as nicely as I could that it would be a great convenience if he could settle his account then, as I had received an unexpected demand—well, you know how it is done.

"A fortnight later the secretary of one of the tradesmen's protection societies was round this way inquiring about the man. He had disappeared after living more or less on credit for nearly twelve months; but my theory saved me."

"Which is the least intelligent of all eyes?" the optician was asked in conclusion.

"The large, shiny, placid orb, such as you see in the head of an ox; that is the most hopeless of all eyes. There are a great number to be seen within the walls of a lunatic asylum. But you seldom, if ever see a grey eye there."—London Daily Mail.

APT QUOTATIONS.

Proverbs, axioms and wise sayings have been uttered by Confucius and other wise men from time immemorial, but few people realize how many there are of them. C. I. Hood & Co., of Sarsparilla fame, have over two thousand and they have originated the ingenious plan of serving them up in delectable shape in thousands of newspapers, with each one neatly turning a point as to the merit of their well known medicine. The extensive use of these proverbs is original and creditable to Hood & Co.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years, has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

HE COULDN'T SPEAK FRENCH.

Laughable Experience of an Englishman in the City of Paris.

Of the many amusing experiences Englishmen have in France the one of a provincial alderman who recently crossed the channel is most novel, says the New York Press. He could speak only English, and describes his troubles thus:

"I went to Paris and put up at the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. I lost my way and could not get back to my hotel, because I did not speak or understand French. I asked several strangers, in English, to direct me, but met with no success. So I bought a large card and wrote on it: 'Please tell me the way to the Hotel de Lillie et d'Albion.'

"I walked along the street and showed my card to a dozen or more men. Finally a man read it and beckoned me to follow him. I did so silently for about a mile. He pointed to the sign on my hotel, and I broke the silence by thanking him.

"'What!' he exclaimed, in apparent surprise, 'are you an Englishmen? So am I, but I took you to be deaf and dumb.'"

A quaint letter was received a few days ago from the father of a native prisoner in Bhagalpur Central Gaol. It told the son that the great Queen-Empress's grandson would visit the gaol in the month of March, and that on the prince's arrival the gaol gates would be allowed to stand open for two minutes only, and that all prisoners who could get out in that limited time would be set free. The letter advised the son to be near the gate, and to find out the exact date of the visit, so as to be sure to be among the lucky ones.—Pioneer, Allahabad.

At present the longest single submarine cable is 2,700 miles.

HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

"Up to this time no mention had been found in the cuneiform literature," says La Nature, "of the famous hanging gardens that have made the name of Semiramis famous. M. Bruno Meissner has just discovered a representation of these gardens on an Assyrian tablet preserved in a cellar of the British Museum, in the middle of archeological riches that have been little studied. It occurs on a block of alabaster, taken from the palace of Assurbanipal. On it is sculptured this view: on the left, on a hill, rises a temple with numerous high columns. At the left of the temple is an idol, to which leads a wide path, rising from the plain and passing near an altar. All the right side of the view is occupied by the hanging gardens. The trees that grow in them seem to be poplars or cypresses, and there are also grape vines. The gardens themselves, triangular in form, rest on pillars made of huge blocks of stone. Access is by means of a path cut in the hill. It has been believed hitherto that the inventor of the hanging gardens was King Nebuchadnézzar, who ordered them to be built to please his wife, a Mede by birth. M. Meissner thinks that Nebuchadnezzar only restored the gardens after the destruction of Babylon in 648 B.C. They must have been numerous in the city much earlier than this date."—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Nature's Remedy for Constipation

Hunyadi János

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Insist on Having the Genuine.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Railway and Soo Pacific Line

The most direct route to all points East and Southeast

Through Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars

To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Toronto, Montreal, Boston

WITHOUT CHANGE

Tickets to or from all points in Europe

For rates, folders, pamphlets and all information call on or address

B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Washington & Alaska SS. Co'y.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS

—TO—

Dyea and Skagway

IN 55 HOURS.

SS. CITY OF SEATTLE

Sails for Dyea and Skagway direct every ten days. No stops. No delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing

FRIDAY, 14th APRIL.

Subsequent sailings April 24, May 4, 14, 24. For rates and information apply to DODWELL & CO., Ltd., 64 Government street. Telephone 580.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

For Alaska and the Gold Fields.

STEAMER

"ROSALIE,"

Wednesday, 19th April.

Sail from Outer Wharf, Victoria, for Vancouver, Mary Island, Motlakahtla, Ketchikan, Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

For full particulars apply to NORMAN HARDIE, Agent, 64 Government street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone 580.

Canadian Development Company Ltd

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Managing Director.

THROUGH TICKETS

AND BILLS OF LADING

From British Columbia and Puget Sound Ports to

Atlin, Dawson and Yukon Points

DAILY SERVICE ON LAKES AND UPPER YUKON

For rates and reservations apply at the General Offices,

32 Fort Street, Victoria,

Or to A. H. B. MACGOWAN, General Agent, 526 Cambie St., Vancouver.

FRED. P. MEYER, General Agent 109 Yesler Way, Seattle.

V. V. T. Co.

STEAMER

"ALPHA"

Will leave Spratts' Wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel

APRIL 28,

and from Vancouver at 12, noon, on the following day.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 36 Fort street, Victoria, B.C.

The company reserve the right of changing this time-table at any time without notification.

J. D. WARREN, Manager.

HUMBOLDT STEAMSHIP CO.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO DYEA AND SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

SS. HUMBOLDT

SAILS FOR

Dyea and Skagway

Direct every ten days. No stops. No delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing

TUESDAY, 18th APRIL.

Subsequent sailings, April 18, 28; May, 8, 18, 28.

For rates and information apply to DODWELL & CO., Ltd., Agents, 64 Government street. Telephone 580.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

STR. BOSCOWITZ

Will leave Spratt's wharf on

WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL

AT 8 P.M.

For Naas River and Way Ports

VIA VANCOUVER.

For freight and passage apply at the company's office, Janion block, Store street, Victoria, B.C.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.

H. LOGAN, General Agent.

SS. CUTCH

WILL SAIL TO

Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Juneau, Skagway, and Way Ports

—ON—

APRIL 18th, AT 6 P.M.

FROM PORTER'S WHARF

For dates and particulars apply at wharf.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

FOR

Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

SS. AUSTRALIA to sail Wednesday, May 3rd, at 2 p.m., for HONOLULU only.

SS. MOANA to sail Wednesday, May 17, at 10 a.m.

Line to COOLGARDIE, Aus., and CAPETOWN, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery St., Freight office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard

Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY TRAINS.

Leave		Arrive.
8:30 a.m.	Spokane	3:10 p.m.
8:45 a.m.	Rossland	3:10 p.m.
6:20 a.m.	Nelson	3:35 p.m.

Close connection at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

C. G. DIXON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS.

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety are concerned. Employees of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

Dining Car service unexcelled. Meals served a la Marte.

In order to obtain this first-class service, ask the ticket agent to sell you a ticket over

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East.

For any further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with

J. C. POND, General Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

or JAS. A. CLOCK, General Agent, 249 Park street, Portland, Ore.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 41—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east, Monday.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway weekly.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Queen City" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Freight Agt. C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agt.

C. P. N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

As follows, viz.:

"DANUBE" . . . April 6, 19

"TEES" . . . . April 12, 26

And from Vancouver at 12, noon, on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time-table at any time without notification.

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

Leaves Porter's wharf

On Tuesday, April 18th

FOR

SKAGWAY DYEA, JUNEAU, WRANGEL,

AND WAY PORTS.

For freight and passenger rates apply

Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co.

39 Government St., Victoria

THE NORTH-WESTERN'S Fast Mail

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Have added two more trains (the Fast Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily

BETWEEN

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

This assures passengers from the west making connections.

The 20th Century train, "the finest train in the world," leaves St. Paul every day in the year at 8:10 p.m.

F. W. PARKER, General Agent, 000 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

O. R. & N.

—AND—

Oregon Short Line

LOWEST RATES. SHORTEST ROUTE.

Seattle to all points East and Southeast, via Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver. Pullman palace sleepers, upholstered tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars; steam heat, Pintsch light.

For tickets to or from any points in the United States, Canada or Europe, call on or address

RICHARD HALL, Agent, 100 Government street.

E. E. ELLIS, Gen. Agent, Seattle.

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ORDERS ISSUED FOR PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR THE CONTINENT.

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100 Government Street.

TRANSPORTATION.

The White Pass and Yukon Route

THE PACIFIC & ARCTIC RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY, BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON RAILWAY COMPANY.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass in a Comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass & Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skagway. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

100 Pounds Baggage Free.

Investigate Fully. Do Not Be Misled.

WE GUARANTEE DELIVERY AT LAKE BENNETT OR ATLIN CITY. GOODS SHIPPED THROUGH IN BOND.

SKAGUAY IS THE GATEWAY

TO YUKON, KLONDIKE AND ATLIN.

FOR RATES APPLY to

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent. 16 Trounce avenue, Victoria.

H. L. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Send 2 cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of Atlin.

Chilkoot Pass Route

Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Company. Alaska Railway & Transportation Company. Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company.

Operating a System of Aerial Tramways Between Dyea and Crater Lake.

These tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do four-fifths of it this year.

Old Yukoners Employ This Route Almost Exclusively.

Wise men will investigate the routes and conditions before committing their freight to any particular trail. Our facilities enable us to give a cheaper and more expeditious service than any other route. We shall give both, as will be demonstrated upon application.

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE IS A UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER. NO EXTRA EXPENSE FOR BONDING.

NO TROUBLE. NO DELAYS.

For rates and full particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., Ltd. R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships QUEEN, WALLA WALLA and UMATILLA, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B.C., 8 p.m., April 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; June 3, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m., April 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26; May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; June 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

The elegant steamships COTTAGE CITY, CITY OF TOPEKA and AL-KI leave Seattle, 9 a.m., April 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; May 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; June 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer COTTAGE CITY will call at Victoria B.C., p.m., April 15, 30; May 15, 30, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.

J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound, Supt. Ocean Docks, Seattle, Wash.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agts., San Francisco.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

TO SPOKANE, ROSSLAND, NELSON, KASLO, SANDON, GRAND FORKS KETTLE RIVER HELENA, BUTTE, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO, and all points East and South

The only line running two daily transcontinental trains.

Quick time. Good service. Rates as low as other lines.

For all information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, British Columbia.

A. D. CARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 225 Morrison street, Portland, Ore.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD No. 15.

Effective Nov. 14th, 1898. Subject to change without notice.

Str. City of Kingston

FROM TACOMA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Lv. Tacoma	8:00 a.m.
Ar. Seattle	10:00 a.m.
Lv. Seattle	10:30 a.m.
Ar. Port Townsend	1:15 p.m.
Lv. Port Townsend	1:30 p.m.
Ar. Victoria	4:15 p.m.

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Lv. Victoria	8:00 p.m.
Ar. Port Townsend	10:45 p.m.
Lv. Port Townsend	11:00 p.m.
Ar. Seattle	1:45 a.m.
Lv. Seattle	2:15 a.m.
Ar. Tacoma	4:15 a.m.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:35 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

TO AND FROM

All Points in Europe

Via St. John, Halifax, Boston or New York, and all steamship lines.

For all information as to sailings, rates, etc., apply

B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Victoria and Texada Island.

STR. CLAYOQUOT

WILL LEAVE

Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday.....6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada, Friday.....7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday.....7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday.....6 a.m.

Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board or at Porter's Wharf.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Leave 5 p.m. Daily. S.S. City of Kingston Arrive 4:15 p.m Daily.

Connecting at Seattle with overland Flyer.

J. M. ROGERS, Agt.

HOME—FOR HEALTH—EVERY HAPPINESS—MAN Free.



Every manly man's ideal and ambition is home, health and happiness. If strong in purpose and vigorous, he can attain his ideal; but how many fail! To such a single word: Write, and we will send on trial and approval our treatment consisting of specific remedies and scientific appliance for toning, building and developing. No crude affair nor cheap pills, to sicken and disgust; no appeal to your credulity or fancy; no humbug, no experimenting. Simply the best treatment ever discovered for weak and nervous men, who will suffer all the dreadful consequences, sooner or later, of excesses or indiscretions. Our reputation and responsibility are well known, and we deal with you fairly and in honor. If you are not satisfied, return everything to us. No cost to you. No advance payment. No C. O. D. Everything as plain as sunlight and as honest. Send for sealed letter of priceless information, FREE.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no exposure.

Provincial News.

REVELSTOKE.

Thursday's No. 2 was derailed three miles east of Albert Canyon owing to the rails being spread by a slide. The engine and two front cars went off the track, but nobody was hurt nor any serious damage done.

A meeting of business men and others interested in the early closing movement was held on Friday night. The following motion was put and carried: That a committee composed of Messrs. Lawrence, Bourne and McCarty be appointed to interview the different business men and ascertain all who were in favor of the early closing movement; and further, that a committee of clerks composed of Messrs. Doyle, Hobson and Hodgins be instructed to ascertain the feeling generally with regard to the movement, both committees to report at a meeting to be called later.

VANCOUVER.

Officer McIntosh left for Victoria yesterday having in charge Lily Matthews, who ran away from this city and joined the Metropolitan Opera Company at Nanaimo.

Frank S. Taggart, mining and stock broker, has been arrested. He is alleged to have forged a cheque for $108.

Chief of Police Stewart is confined to his room by the doctor's orders. He hopes, however, to be out and around again in a few days.

A C.P.R. employee who had met with an accident up the line, resulting in a broken leg, was admitted to the hospital on Monday.

Kang Yu Wei, the reformer, who is at present in Vancouver, will take a trip to Steveston to-day and also to Westminster. He will visit the canneries. He will be here several days before leaving for the East. The Chinese reformer was to have visited Seattle, but the officials there on Saturday last received a telegram from Port Townsend to the effect that Kang Yu Wei would not be allowed to enter the United States.

FERNIE.

Mr. G. W. Wilson will commence the erection of a store on the east side of Victoria avenue north of Hanson street, as soon as the frost is all out of the ground.

Mr. A. Pare has completed his contract for the new government lock-up. It contains four cells 6x7 feet, a sleeping room for the officer in charge, an office and a room to be used as a court room, but a very small one.

A large black bear was shot the other day near the C.P.R. mill. The man who shot bruin seen him den up last fall and decided to leave him in peace until spring, when his coat would be in good condition, and accordingly went the other day and sent a ball through its head.

Mr. August Baldrof, of Reynoldsville, Penn., has secured the contract for building 100 coke ovens, and Mr. Murdoch Matheson 50. These are to be completed within three months from the commencement, and in that case it is not unlikely that at least 100 more may be built afterwards.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

His Worship Mayor Ovens is out again, after a rather sharp attack of illness, bordering on typhoid fever, and was able to preside at Monday night's meeting of the City Council.

Oolichans are running up the river now. On Saturday two well-known cannerymen went back to first principles and made several drifts opposite Ladner and were rewarded with several bucketsful of this favorite fish.

The danger of allowing children to play with axes was illustrated last week by two accidents, which might easily have been much more serious. In one instance, a little girl chopped the tip off one of her little brother's fingers, and the severed member was too dirty to be grafted on again. In the other case, one little boy's nose collided with the bit of an axe, wielded by a playmate. The result was a severed nostril, plenty of claret spilled and at least temporary disfigurement.—The Columbian.

John James Guest, who carried off the Governor-General's medal at Westminster High school last year, died on Monday. He came from Bruce county, Ontario, in 1884.

The funeral services of the late Mr. Adam Jackson were held by Rev. Thomas Scouler, chaplain of the penitentiary, at the family residence, commencing shortly before 2 o'clock on Sunday. About half an hour later the procession started headed by the band playing the "Dead March in Saul." The A.O.U.W., of which the late Mr. Jackson was a member, turned out in large force, at least fifty members wearing the insignia of the order taking part in the procession. A number of carriages followed the hearse, and the rear of the procession was brought up by a very large number of citizens on foot.

At the grave a short funeral service was held by Rev. Mr. Scouler, after which the impressive funeral ritual of the order was read by Past Grand Master Workman A. E. Woods and Master Workman A. H. McBride.

SLY SULLIVAN.

The Big Pugilist Dons an Engineer's Jeans to Avoid Arrest.

John L. Sullivan, whose company appeared on Monday at Astoria, was compelled to hide to prevent arrest. The church people of the city swore out a warrant for the arrest of Sullivan, on a charge of violating the law by appearing in a boxing contest on Sunday. Manager Selig, of Fisher's opera house, was also charged with the offense of conducting a theatre on the Sabbath.

The warrant for the arrest of Sullivan was placed in the hands of Constable Wickman, and that officer tried to serve it. Sullivan, however, had been told of the officer's coming, and he was not to be found. While the performance was still going on Sullivan stole quietly out of the stage entrance and made his way to his special train, which was scheduled to pull out at 11 o'clock.

Officers were at the depot to arrest him, but he took refuge in the engine, and thus eluded his pursuers. Sullivan donned the garb of an engineer at the depot, and was at the throttle when the train pulled out.

—Send your carpets to Weller Bros., if you want them thoroughly beaten.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Committees Appointed to Secure the Funds for the Celebration.

The finance committee of the celebration committee met last night and appointed sub-committees for collecting the necessary funds for the demonstration. They are as follows:

No. 1, south of Yates and west of Government streets—Messrs. Charles Hayward, G. A. Kirk and A. G. McCandless.

No. 2, north of Yates and west of Government street—Chief T. Deasy, J. G. Elliott and Chief Sheppard.

No. 3, south of Yates, between Government and Douglas streets—Ald. MacGregor, W. H. Langley, S. Y. Bodley and Major Williams.

No. 4, north of Yates, between Government and Douglas streets—Ald. Humphrey, William Dalby and R. W. Swinnerton.

No. 5, south of Yates and east of Douglas—Messrs. H. M. Grahame, T. Watson, F. B. Pemberton and R. L. Drury.

No. 6, north of Yates and east of Douglas street—Ald. Beckwith, Ald. Brydon, B. S. Heisterman and W. R. Wilson.

No. 7, James Bay—John Hall, C. E. Jones and J. F. Foulkes.

No. 8, Rock Bay and Victoria West—W. H. Price, C. Jenkinson and E. C. Smith.

The printing committee have instructed the secretary to obtain preliminary programmes and posters. The lithography will illustrate the cordial relations at present existing between Canada and the United States.

Mining News

Similkameen.

The tide of travel is rapidly increasing every day in the Similkameen valley. The chief reason for this is certainly the valuable discoveries of auriferous ore, which are being made at Camp Hedley Twenty-Mile Creek.

The rush of prospectors has increased steadily since the snow cleared off, and many new discoveries have been made. To accommodate the travelling public a hotel has been erected near the camp to supply the needs of both man and beast. This will be found a great boon as travellers have hitherto been obliged to stay in Indian huts.

All indications point to the presumption that the Similkameen will be one of the coming mining districts in British Columbia.

Slocan Lake Ore Shipments.

The shipment of ore from Slocan Lake points up to and including last week, from January 1, 1899:

From Bosun Landing.	Tons.
Bosun	340
From New Denver.	Tons.
Marion	20
From Silverton.	Tons.
Comstock	20
Comstock concentrates	100
Emily Edith	60
Fidelity	3
Vancouver	320
Wakefield	580
Total	1,083

WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

Passenger Tariff Now In Force—Some Large Orders for Victoria.

As an illustration of the wonderful change in the conditions of travel from the coast to the Yukon waterways, the latest tariff issued by the White Pass & Yukon route is remarkable. Passengers are now conveyed by train from Skagway to the summit of White Pass for $5; from the summit to Log Cabin by passenger sleigh for $3.50, and from Summit to Lake Bennet for $6. The freight tariff, which is effective until May 1st, is $2 a hundred pounds Skagway to Summit; $2.50 Skagway to Log Cabin, and $3 Skagway to Lake Bennett. It is epected that early in June the railway will be completed to Lake Bennett. Grading between Bennett and Log Cabin is finished with the exception of about a mile at the Bennett end, and between Log Cabin and Summit, eight miles of grading has been done. Warehouses have been erected at Log Cabin, Bennett and Summitt for the storage of goods, those at Summit being two large structures each 30x70 feet.

Mr. Hawkins, the general manager, is expected to arrive on the Kingston from Seattle this evening, part of his business in Victoria being the placing of several large orders for supplies. The Brackman & Ker Company have already received a large order for feed, and it is expected Mr. Hawkins will have indents to place which will gladden the hearts and swell the receipts of several Victoria merchants.

Freight is being handled in large quantities between Skagway and Lake Bennett, under the present system with good despatch. Shipments are going through in from twenty to thirty hours, and if forty-eight hours is consumed in transporting any one shipment, the officials consider that their employees have not been doing good work, and require an explanation.

IT'S TOO RISKY

To undergo an operation for Itching Piles when Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a surer, cheaper, easier way to cure.

Cruel, barbarous methods belong to the dark ages of the past. There was a time when a surgical operation was considered the only possible cure for piles. Not so now. Occasionally there is still found a physician who adheres to this dangerous and expensive method, but to every one who still believes in using the knife, ninety and nine recommend the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. C. M. Herian, writing in the American Journal of Health, said:

"We know that 'Dr. Chase's Ointment' meets all the requisitions of the highest standard of worth, that it will be held in high esteem wherever it is used, and consequently we endorse it to every reader."

By force of merit alone Dr. Chase's Ointment has won its way into this wide, wide world, until it has made the name of Dr. Chase familiar in almost every home, and won for the venerable discoverer the title of "America's Greatest Physician."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never been known to fail as a cure for piles. It matters not whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding, Dr. Chase's Ointment is an absolute and perfect cure.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is the discovery of the author of Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, whose portrait and signature is on every box of the genuine. 50c. a box. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, Safe but Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrah of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable.

The usual symptoms are a full or bloated sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the lungs and heart and difficult breathing; headache, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out and languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate disease is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily and thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach.

To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessaray thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastrse, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids.

These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing back into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me three years for catarrh of the stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I can not find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

STUART ROBSON.

A Theatrical Engagement of More Than Ordinary Interest.

Here is how George Henry Payne speaks of the "star" who is to present his latest success, "The Meddler," at the Victoria to-morrow evening:

"Robson is a man of nervous temperament, very emotional, and possessed of rare dramatic intelligence; and yet, as great an artistic success as was his Lem Ucklin, it was not a money-making play.

"It is a tradition that Stuart Robson is a natural-born comedian. Look at his mannerisms, people say; look at his jerky gestures, look at the way he sways from side to side, and lets his hands hang from his wrists. But his eccentricity on the stage, unlike his eccentricity in real life, is conscious.

"The charm of his work is really its freshness and originality. It is never hackneyed, never banal, and his dramatic intelligence is shown in his use of the anomalous, as when Captain Crosstree, in a burlesque of Black-eyed Susan, he appeared with a body artificially inflated, and a face made up to appear ferocious, and talked in a squeaky and almost infantile voice. And Bertie the Lamb—the ever-famous Bertie—the charm of that character will live long. Here, again, Mr. Robson showed his fine use of the anomalous; here, again, he used the mannerisms which he could make so amusing; but above this was the ability to create, on the stage, a type the principal strength of which lay in its satire."

Marie Burroughs, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Gertrude Perry, Ida VanCortland, Mabel Strickland, Frank G. Bangs, Harold Russell, Edwin Holt, and Willard Curtis—here is a list of names that carry conviction that "The Meddler" will receive thoroughly adequate and careful treatment, for the names quoted above are all members of Stuart Robson's company, and it is to them that this distinguished star must of a necessity, concede a portion of the success which has been vouchsafed his new play on his present tour. The company, by the way, is the same which surrounded Mr. Robson at Wallack's theatre, New York city, during the run of "The Meddler" in Gotham, and Mr. Robson's determination to take the same organization on tour, has been meeting with most commendatory criticism and financial monetary reward.

NEW ZEALAND RAILROADS.

Travelling There is Slow, and Very Aggravating to an American.

New Zealand's steam railways are owned and operated by the government. Compared with American railways, they seem like toy railroads and men "playing train." The locomotive is queer and small. The engine driver blows two loud blasts of the locomotive's whistle before starting, much like a steamer. A large hand bell at the stations is loudly rung prior to the shrieks of the locomotive's whistle. The guard (conductor) walks up and down the platform, and says: "Take your seats—everybody take seats," instead of "all aboard," after which he blows a pocket whistle signal, like some United States troller-car conductors, and the train starts, but does not go much faster than a horse's slow pace, except down grade. The train stops in the bush, and you think an axle is broken, or something is wrong, probably a "hold-up," which they call a "stuck-up;" but no, the stop is merely to let the guard apply the brakes. Why do they want the brakes applied after stopping? Well, you see, there is ahead of us a slight down-grade, not very much, but enough to require brakes, and the solitary guard could not apply all the brakes quick enough, so they wait ten minutes for him to do so. It is almost like stopping an ox team in pioneer days. Airbrakes are unknown, and the locomotive has no bell, but must always whistle.

The railway carriages have a plain, square, flat board seat against the sides of the coach, lengthwise. Some have a leather cushion to sit upon. A few late coaches have six to eight narrow reversible seats. A solitary step, high up, made of one piece of board, aids the passenger to enter. Baggage checking is unknown. You paste a label on your baggage, they gather it up and take it off at your destination, and you must claim it in the general scramble before some one helps himself to it. Letters posted in a mail car must pay from 4 to 12 cents extra, according to their destination. No trains run at night or on Sunday. Live stock cannot travel on Monday or Friday. The cars for horses and cattle are called carts; other freight cars are termed wagons. They are built like packing cases, and have no opening, except the missing roof, the door closing tightly. They are scarcely one-fourth the size of American cars.

There are no trolley cars in all of New Zealand, notwithstanding a population of 60,000 in Auckland and other towns almost as large. They use 'buses chiefly, and a few horse cars called "trams." On race days and other events the 'buses quit their regular routes, and carry people from the centre of the town to the races and events leaving the residential section without service.—Baltimore Sun.

A daily morning newspaper in the city of Dresden, the Dresden Advertiser, was left by the will of its late proprietor to the authorities of that city, on condition that all the profits arising therefrom should be spent upon the public parks of the city. This year a large pleasure park of nearly eight acres was purchased out of the profits from Prince George, the King of Saxony's brother, and heir apparent, and will be ready for use next spring.—Boston Traveller.

An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed the other morning at Peterborough, a number of barges containing pressed straw from the Fens being fired by some means, and the burning mass floating down the river for nearly a mile. A wooden bridge belonging to the Midland Railway, which spans the river, was only saved by the extraordinary exertions of the fire brigade.—Leeds Mercury.

VIGILANT DETECTIVES.

When a crime is committed, no matter in what corner of the earth the criminal tries to hide, he knows that probably somewhere or other on the look-out is a detective waiting to lay his hand on him.



When any disease attacks mankind and hides itself in the human system, no matter how obscure or complicated the disease may be, Nature among her great force of detective remedies has one that will eventually hunt down and arrest that particular disease.

Lung and bronchial diseases are among the most baffling complaints which doctors have to deal with; because it isn't the lungs or bronchial tubes alone which are affected, but every corner of the system furnishes a lurking place for these elusive maladies.

They change and reappear and dodge about the system under numberless disguises. They are almost always complicated with liver or stomach troubles, nervousness, neuralgia, or "general debility."

The best detective remedy which Nature has provided to search out and arrest those perplexing ailments is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It lays an arresting hand directly upon the poisonous, paralyzing elements hiding in the liver and digestive organs.

It gives the blood-making glands power to manufacture an abundant supply of pure, red, highly vitalized blood which reinforces the lungs with healthy tissue; feeds the nerve-centers with power, and builds up solid muscular flesh and active energy.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest cough it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

"I feel very grateful for the home-treatment given me by the World's Dispensary Medical Association," writes Mr. T. J. F. Brown, of Sands, Watauga Co., N. C. "I had catarrh for several years, then took grip, also had hemorrhage from the lungs. I had the best of medical attention but only to bring partial relief. I got up for a few months but had more hemorrhages. I took Dr. ———'s Discovery, (twenty-five or thirty bottles) but in a few months I had more spells of bleeding. I wrote to Dr. Pierce and received directions what kind of medicine to use; I commenced taking his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I had only taken one bottle when I could see I was improving. I used three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and five bottles of the 'Discovery.' I have been able to do any kind of labor for more than twelve months. Well I just simply owe my life to the World's Dispensary Medical Association."

"I was first taken (nearly two years ago) with choking and aching in my throat, and I suffered dreadfully," writes Mrs. D. Z. Moore, of Deming, Grant Co., N. Mex. "I took everything I could think of, and spent a great deal of money. Had three doctors treating me. My throat ulcerated, and I lost my voice. Could scarcely talk so a person could understand me. The doctors called the trouble bronchial affection; said the larnyx was badly affected. I was almost dead when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My neighbors thought I would not live a month. I was almost in consumption, but thought I would try the 'Discovery.' From the first I commenced to improve. I have taken it right along and with a few more bottles think I will have as good health as ever. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I have been the cause of several in this town being cured by it."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a book of 1,008 pages and over three hundred illustrations, some of them colored, all fully explained. This book is free. It has been selling for $1.50. Now you may have it in all its usefulness, and in strong paper covers, for 21 one-cent stamps, which pays the cost of customs and mailing *only*, or in cloth binding for 50 stamps. It is a veritable medical library all contained in a single volume.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Have you noticed that one pound of Blue Ribbon Tea is equal to a pound and a quarter of any other kind?

PORTRAITS.

It is stated on good authority that an association has been formed in Egypt, among the native gentlemen of the Civil Service mostly, to collect funds for offering Lord Kitchener his portrait. This is an acknowledgment of public services quite in the English fashion, a testimony to progress on our lines, but startling even to lax Mohammedans. Of course, the subscribers may all be Copts or Christians, but if so one would expect to see it stated; when Egyptians are mentioned in this general way, it is commonly taken for granted that they belong to the creed of the vast majority. But Moslems look upon the representations of anything that has life as sinful; to paint a portrait or to have one's portrait painted is a dreadful offence. The unlearned among them at least declare that Mohammed forbade such representations. We can almost venture to assert that this is a mistake. No book contains such a jumble of miscellaneous instructions as the Koran. Those who would learn all it has to teach do well to get it by heart—indeed, that is the course they take. But, with due allowance for human error, it may be alleged that the Prophet says nothing on this subject. Upon the other hand, his interpreters and commentators are emphatic. They assert that every picture of a living thing will take shape in the Day of Judgment, and summon him who made it to put a soul into the image he made. On his failure to do this he will be dragged to the Creator, as we might say. This doctrine is deduced, probably, from Mohammed's statement that idols will bear witness against the men who worshipped them at the last day. Nevertheless, in those eras of Islam when the arts flourished the injunction was little regarded. In Persia especially, which is a heterodox realm, men and animals are drawn almost as freely as in Europe—much more freely in one sense of the word, for they are not to be recognized at a glance. In Egypt, during that brilliant period of art when the Mameluks ruled, the same liberty prevailed. Mr. Lane Poole quotes a very striking instance. The "Golden Hall" of Sultan Khumaraweyh was decorated with gold and azure "varied by bas-reliefs of himself and his wives (if we may credit the historians), and even of the prime donne of his court. They were carved in wood, life-size, and painted with exquisite art, so that the folds of the drapery seemed natural; wearing crowns of pure gold, turbans set with precious stones, and jewelled earrings. Such figures are unparalleled in Saracenic art; yet the account is too detailed to be altogether a fiction." Those who are promoting the subscription for Lord Kitchener's portrait may be cultured enthusiasts who would restore the artistic freedom of a brighter day. Innumerable are the passages in Pliny's famous "Natural History" which have furnished matter for dispute among the learned from generation to generation. But perhaps more time and thought and ink and paper have been expended over his account of "the most blessed"—or "most kindly invention of Marcus Varro" than in any other case. It is indeed a wonderous puzzle. Pliny is speaking of the portarits of ancestors in wax which stood in niches round the hall of a man of family, to be paraded at the funeral of a kinsman worthy to be so distinguished. Thence he breaks into praise of this blessed process, by which Marcus Varro "inserted the portraits of seven hundred individuals in his numerous volumes, for he could not bear to think that all trace of their features should be lost, or that the lapse of centuries should disappoint mankind." Now comes the crux. "Not only did he confer immortality on those great men, but also he transmitted their likenesses to all parts of the earth; so that everywhere it might be possible to see them. Such service did Varro confer on persons who were not of his own family." What on earth was this process? The uninitiated reply, without a moment's hesitation, Engraving; and the profoundest scholars, at their wits' end, have given the same answer, though with hesitation enough. But it seems utterly impossible that such a great discovery as engraving, made fifty years at least before Pliny wrote, should never have been mentioned or referred to by any other writer, or by himself in his long and varied notices of art. Cicero alludes to the actual book of Varro, which contained the 700 portraits; but his remark is only useful to show that the invention was not a novelty in Pliny's time. It tells us nothing more. One may almost venture to say that human ingenuity has exhausted itself in seeking an explanation which will fit all the circumstances of the case—portraits which might be set in a volume, and might be transmitted to all parts of the earth so that everyone could see them, to endure for centuries, a new and precious boon for mankind. If engraving be excluded, one may as well give it up. But nobody competent to judge could suspect Pliny of talking nonsense about a matter within his own experience. It would be a satisfaction if those gentlemen and ladies who are sifting the ancient dustheaps of Egypt should come across Varro's book, or a single one of its seven hundred illustrations. But if a series of antique portraits, professing to be genuine, should turn up, dire confusion would follow. There is a long gallery at the Vatican filled with statues and busts, to which, for the most part, names of personages are attached as confidently as though they had been photographs signed by the individual portrayed. But many of them are identified simply by guess. Very learned and experienced authorities have bestowed those names, after due consideration, no doubt, but it is certain that they are wrong in a number of cases, and probable that they are right only in a few exceptions, such as bear an inscription, or may be compared with others so distinguished. For example, two or more are labelled "Marcus Tullius Cicero." Other portraits of him have been identified by comparison with these, and most of us think we know the great orator well enough by sight. But Middleton went into the evidence thoroughly, and found to his surprise that it does not exist. And the Rev. Mr. Collins says roundly, "No bust, coin or gem is known which bears a genuine likeness of Cicero." It would be strange indeed if antique portraits were not constantly assigned to individuals who have no right to them when so many errors are discovered in any modern picture gallery if scrutinised with care. A notable instance occurred some months ago when Lady Newdegate reproduced the authentic likeness of Mistress Mary Fitton, with fair hair. A balloon load of theories exploded at once, for in the black hair and dark complexion of Mistress Fitton, shown in rare portraits attributed to her, depends the identification of this lady with Shakespeare's cruel charmer. Supporters of that ingenious myth do not let it perish easily; and, although Mary Fitton was the idolised sister of a Lady Newdegate of her time, it is bravely contended that the picture represents somebody else. But Shakespeare himself is an example. More than fifty likenesses are credited to him, omitting obvious forgeries. These are mostly works of his period, or thereabouts—portraits, doubtless, but of other people. In late classic times, however, besides such unintentional confusion, a custom prevailed which made matters infinitely worse. There are many allusions to it, but we have a precise account from the famous Dion Crysostom. He lectured with such success at Corinth that the municipality voted him a statue. Ten years afterwards the gentleman visited that city again on one of his 'tours,' and as soon as he had made himself comfortable at the inn he strolled forth proudly to look at this tribute. It was quite satisfactory, an excellent work of art and an excellent likeness. After surveying it with lively approbation he set himself complacently to read the nice things inscribed upon the pedestal. But he rubbed his eyes! Another name appeared there, and the nice things were not addressed to him! Forthwith the orator hurried to the market place, and told the men of Cornith what he thought of such behaviour. The speech is published in his works, and very drolly indignant it is. But such substitution of names was quite common, and it throws doubt upon all portraits, statues, or busts of that era."—London Evening Standard.

WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

Are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

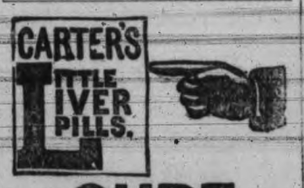
Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phippin, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Bombay, April 18.—Statistics show that there have been 25,000 deaths from bubonic plague in India since its beginning. These figures, however, are undoubtedly far below the actual total, as the natives are known to have concealed quite a number of deaths. Bombay presidency suffered the most, being responsible for 134,000 deaths. The deaths in the Bombay presidency are still about 1,000 weekly. With the return of hot weather, the plague, which is now the third epidemic, is again disappearing.

—Some beautiful wall papers at Weller Bros.; some special things in ingrains, with borderings, etc., to match.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

HOTEL RUSSELL,
ATLIN, B.C.
First-class Accommodation for 100 People.
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. H. RUSSELL
Recently of Kamloops and Vancouver.

FOR VICTORIA.
THE BRITISH BARK
WATERLOO
(1976 Tons Register.)
From London and Liverpool, will receive general cargo for this port at 20s. per ton. She will close on the following dates:
London, - - 15th April.
Liverpool, - - 15th May,
and put to sea immediately thereafter.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Agents.

JOHN MESTON
Carriage Maker,
Blacksmith,
Etc.
BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE
68 and 68½ YATES ST.
Watch Repairing Department
Complete stock of material kept for English, Waltham, Elgin and Swiss watches, enabling us to fit or reconstruct any make known. American watches cleaned and warranted one year, 75c.; lever staff, $1.25; jewel hole, 50c.; all other repairs in like proportion. Watches regulated free of charge. Nickle clocks cleaned for 25c.

ATLIN MINES.
Reliable information can be had by applying to
RANT & JONES,
Notaries, Mining Brokers and General Agents. ATLIN, B.C.

Charles Heyward,
(Established 1867).

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street, Victoria.


WE PAY $100
cash for a single stamp like cut. We pay $5.00 to $100.00 each for many postage stamps issued between 1840 and 1870. Look up your old letters and those of your neighbors, and you may find stamps worth thousands of dollars. Send for free illust'd lists. STANDARD STAMP CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall, on behalf of the Klaplox Band of Indians, apply to the commissioner for the district, which includes that portion of the Upper Skeena Valley in which Hazelton is situated, for permission to record (272) two hundred and seventy two inches of water for motive power for the purpose of working a saw mill, said water to be diverted from the Alpach Creek, which rises at Grouse Lake and discharges into the Skeena River, the mill to be built at or near the mouth of the said Alpach Creek, the water to be diverted from said Creek at a point 1,200ft. distant from the mouth thereof.

R. E. LORING, Indian Agent.
Per J. W. MACKAY.
Victoria, B.C., March 30, 1899.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next Court of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and fermented liquors, by retail, at the Colonist Hotel, Beacon Hill, Victoria, from the undersigned to Alfred Wood.

Dated this 11th day of March 1899.

EDWARD SMITH.
Witness: J. L. FARRON,
Hotel Keeper.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
STORE STEET, VICTORIA, B.C.
OPEN FROM 6 P.M. TO 10 P.M.
The Institute is free for the use of Sailors and shipping generally. Is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to await ships. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.

A COSTLY CONFLAGRATION.

Mr. Sam Reid's Stock Almost Completely Destroyed.

By a lucky combination of circumstances and by the prompt and efficient action of the fire brigade the city was saved this morning from a disastrous fire. As it is, the gent's furnishing establishment of Samuel Reid on Government street has been rendered untenantable, and the bulk of his goods destroyed.

About three o'clock this morning, while standing at the Brunswick hotel corner, Sergeant Walker detected the smell of burning goods. He carefully examined all the buildings on his beat, but was unable to detect the cause of the odor.

At ten minutes to six Mr. M. Young, of the New England restaurant, was awakened by a roaring noise, followed by the sound of glass breaking. Mr. Young sleeps in an upper storey of his hotel, and his window looks out on the roof of Mr. Reid's store. Rushing to this window Mr. Young saw a great volumn of smoke and forked flames shooting through the skylight. He hastily called his brother Louis, who turned in the alarm.

Before Mr. Young had succeeded in pulling on his nether garments the brigade was on hand and even then no sign of fire could be seen from the street. Chief Deasy was soon on the roof with his men and a hose from the hydrant and another from the chemical was passed up. The first was pushed through the skylight and played upon the flames, while the chemical hose was thrust through the roof immediately above the flames. The doors downstairs were kept closed to prevent a draught through the open roof, which would have acted as a flue for the fire. In 20 minutes the blaze was extinguished, but the damage to the goods from water, smoke and fire was very heavy.

The cause is supposed to have been either spontaneous combustion or defective electric wiring. The fire started in a large stock of Klondike goods, rubbers, robes, furs, etc., on the second floor. Mr. Reid was up stairs until late at night working at his books, but thinks he shut off the electric current before leaving the building.

The stock is valued at $25,000 and fully three-quarters of it is a loss. There was an insurance of $15,000. That portion of the goods which has not been spoilt has been removed to the store lately occupied by Hartmann & Co. on Yates street, and the building has been closed until a valuation is made by the underwriters.

AN EASTERN ENGINEER.

The Council Will Not Disclose His Name.

The city council wrestled for an hour this forenoon with the question of the appointment of a city engineer. Cecil B. Smith's telegram was read and his appointment was considered, under the circumstances impracticable.

The question of a successor was then debated, and an Eastern man decided upon. Owing to the fact, however, that some of the council believe that their appointees have been prejudiced against Victoria by parties who have been attempting the discomfiture of the council by sending information seeking to deter engineers from accepting the post, it was decided not to publish the name of the engineer selected until the appointment is confirmed.

—Before Deputy Local Judge Martin the B. C. Market Co. this morning obtained judgment for $180 in the admiralty court against the steamer Saga now at Vancouver. The account was for meat and provisions. Lindley Crease appeared for the plaintiffs.

—The trial of Province Publishing Co. v. Gosnell was this morning adjourned until the 28th inst.

—The Fraternal Order of Eagle will meet this evening at the K. of P. Hall.

According to the Province the Empress of Japan is to attempt to shorten the record time between this coast and Yokohama. Several additional stokers were, it is understood, employed for this purpose. The result of the attempt will be awaited with great interest by shipping men.

Steamer Walla Walla will sail this this evening for San Francisco. She is carrying 1,000 tons of coal from Tacoma on this trip.

FATHER KILLS HIS SON.

Chicago, Ill., April 19.—After killing his five year old son to-day by cutting his throat with a butcher's knife Emil Pykstra jumped on a horse and fled from his home at South Holland, pursued by an excited crowd, but escaped. Pykstra is believed to be insane.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The best remedy 60 years ago for coughs and colds and all kindred ailments; and The best remedy To-day.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting in Pioneer Hall To-Night—Important Business.

Every member of the Victoria Liberal Association is asked to make a special effort to attend the annual meeting to be held in Pioneer Hall this evening. Business of considerable importance will come up and a large attendance is desirable.

THE NANAIMO ASSIZES.

Nanaimo, April 19.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon His Lordship Judge Drake opened the spring assize court in the provincial court house.

The following grand jury were empannelled: Thomas W. Dobson (foreman), George Ashworth, W. E. Flumerfelt, Thomas W. Glaholm, Jos. Ferguson, Thomas C. Hayller, James Lister, Henry McRae, W. Raines, William Badcock, George Dunbar, John Frame and S. Shore.

The only case on the docket was that of the Trent river bridge accident, which occurred last August, and in which several lives were lost.

His Lordship stated that if the jury brought in a true bill it would be necessary to give the company notice.

Deputy Attorney-General Maclean said if the company chose they could go on with the case at once.

The petit jury were relieved from duty till 3 o'clock.

Judge Drake then gave a short summary of the accident, in which some five or six lives were lost by the giving way of the bridge over the Trent river. He stated that when a company were operating a railway it was necessary for them to take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidents. The bridge in this case had been constructed some eight or nine years ago, and it was alleged that after the accident it was found that certain portions of the bridge were in a rotten condition. If this is the case the company could be held responsible for not taking reasonable care. His Lordship then handed the case over to the jury, who retired at 1:30.

After being out for an hour and a half the jury returned with a true bill against the Union Colliery Company.

The grand jury's bill was as follows: "The jurors for Our Lady the Queen present that the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability, is a company duly incorporated under the 'Companies Act, 1878,' for the purpose amongst other things of acquiring coal lands in the province of British Columbia, of extracting coal therefrom, and of erecting and using tramways and roadways necessary for transporting said coal from the mines to the place of shipment.

"The jurors aforesaid do further present that the said company pursuant to said powers have for a long time past been mining coal near Union in the county of Nanaimo, in the province of British Columbia, and have been transporting said coal from said mines to Union wharf in said county, the place of shipment thereof along a tramway or railway in cars drawn by locomotives.

"The jurors aforesaid do further present that the said tramway or railway is about ten miles in length and that for some time past the company has been carrying passengers as well as hauling coal on said tramway or railway between said points.

"The jurors aforesaid do further present that the said tramway or railway on the day and year hereinafter mentioned was carried across the valley of the Trent river by trestle work and a Howe truss bridge erected several years prior to said date, which truss bridge was about one hundred and thirty-three feet in length and about ninety-five feet above the bed of the said river, and that the said trestle work and truss bridge were maintained by the said company.

"The jurors aforesaid do further present that in the absence of reasonable precaution and care the said Howe truss bridge might endanger human life, and that the said company were under a legal duty to take reasonable precautions against and to use reasonable care to avoid such danger.

"The jurors aforesaid do further present that said company unlawfully neglected without lawful excuse to take reasonable precautions and to use reasonable care in maintaining the said Howe truss bridge, and that on the seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight a locomotive engine and several cars then being run along said tramway or railway and across said Howe truss bridge by said company, broke down said Howe truss bridge owing to the rotten state of the timbers thereof, and were precipated into the valley of the Trent river, thereby causing the death of Alfred Walker, Richard Nightingale, Walter Work, Alexander Mellodo, K. Nunko (Japanese), and Osano (Japanese), who were then on said cars and locomotive against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

Deputy Attorney-General Maclean then arose and asked that the necessary two days' notice be given to Mr. Pooley, the secretary of the company, and that the case be gone on with at the expiration of that time.

Mr. A. P. Luxton, who was watching the proceedings though not representing the company, said he thought it likely that application would be made to His Lordship at Victoria for a change of venue.

Mr. Maclean said it would be necessary to give the company two days' notice in which to prepare their defence, but that he would certainly oppose the granting of a change of venue.

His Lordship then adjourned the assizes till Tuesday, April 25th at 1 o'clock.

CARDINAL KREMENTZ DYING.

Cologne, April 19.—Cardinal Philipp Krementz, archbishop of Cologne, is dying. He was born in Germany in 1812, and created cardinal in 1893.

The average man has a very hazy notion of the magnitude of the banking industry in the United Kingdom. It will help him to a clearer idea on the point if we state that the joint-stock banks of the three kingdoms, exclusive of colonial and foreign with London offices, have a paid-up capital of about £116,000,000, with assets aggregating £934,000,000, and deposits running to £750,000,000.—Saturday Review.

Sporting News.

LACROSSE.

The inclusion of lacrosse among the sports to be taken part in by the James Bay Athletic Association has led to a strengthening of that popular organization, which encourages the hope that the time is not far distant when the club will adopt a little more indicative of the fact that it is the representative athletic organization of the Capital City. At the meeting held last night the fateful number of thirteen new members were elected, most of them lacrosse players or admirers of the national game. They were: W. Fairall, G. A. Coldwell, E. M. Burns, J. W. Lorimer, J. A. Bland, S. Norman, J. Sprinkling, W. W. Wilson, J. F. Foulkes, H. M. Grahame, E. O. S. Schofield, R. M. Knox and Thomas R. Cusack.

The lacrosse match with New Westminster, scheduled for the 24th, will be played at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, a fixture which, while it will conflict with the firemen's races, will not, it is thought, be objected to, as it is desirable that the programme of sports shall be as large as possible and calculated to afford occupation for as large a number of Victoria's visitors as may be conveniently arranged. Everyone is not interested in lacrosse, of course, and firemen's races are not the only thing on earth which many others care to see, so it is likely that with the immense number of people who will throng Victoria on the 24th, both Yates street during the races and Caledonia ground during the lacrosse match will be packed with humanity. The uniform of the Bay's lacrosse team, already described in this column, will also include the letters J.B.A.A. on the breast, and the combination of navy blue and white will be neat and attractive enough to please the most fastidious in such matters.

On Wednesday next the Bays will give a smoking concert in honor of the basket ball team, and another feature of the four days' celebration will be an open air basket ball game between the Bays and the Seattle team, which holds the championship of Washington, Oregon and California. Basket ball in the open air is an innovation in Victoria and the game will probably afford as much entertainment as will any fixture of the celebration. If the Bays win it will emphasize the superiority of the players as exponents of the popular pastime, and with such a record in other lines of sport to the credit of the Bays it would seem not at all unlikely that the Seattle champions will find themselves confronted with players equal to the task of defending the honor of the Capital City against all-comers.

THE RING.

A British Columbia Champion.

Mr. R. O. Cyril Ward, eldest son of Mr. Robert Ward, J.P., captured the heavyweight boxing championship in the recent tournament held by the leading public schools at Aldershot. There was a distinguished company present, including General Sir Evelyn Wood, Lady Audrey Buller and the Crown Prince of Siam.

Scholes Tells of His Battles.

Champion John L. Scholes, of Toronto, is not only a clever boxer, but an exceedingly bright letter-writer. His father has received the following account of his battles direct from the seat of war:

Dear Dad: From the cablegram expressing their congratulations from the Athenaeums, I see that you received mine of March 28. Well, I suppose you would like to hear how things went on that day. I can assure you that it was no walkover. I had to go for it from the drop of the hat, and also worked at a disadvantage. The first thing that was discouraging on my entering the ring, was the slippery condition of the floor. You know that at home we have all padded floors, but here I was surprised when I got there to find that they had a plain wooden floor, and in my first bout there was no resin on it at all. Now, in the paper you will see that I did not shape up very encouragingly. Well, you can see clearly I would slip around with those shoes of mine, while the other fellows, who knew more about it, come on with rubber-soled shoes. Another thing that bewildered me was the way they punished in clinches. I expected they would break away, but instead my first opponent kept slashing away and I expected the judges would warn him for it, but instead, they gave me a call. After about a round and a half I began to see through things a little better, and from then on I improved. In the third round my "bum" left arm got tangled up in Russel's; he gave a quick twist and my arm gave out. I just managed to win out after an extra round. When I reached the dressing-room I could not raise my arm. This was my greatest drawback all through the remaining bouts. I had also hard luck as regards byes. My second man was fresh, he having knocked his opponent into dreamland after about 30 seconds sparring. He pretty nearly fixed me in the second round. I have a faint recollection of seeing a grand display of fireworks, then a blank, until I found myself stretched out on my back rubbing my eyes. I was knocked completely out for 4 or 5 seconds. I stayed on the floor until I thought I had streiched the limit, jumped up and came to in about 12 seconds. My opponent quit about half way through the third round. Intermission gave me about two and a half hours' rest. We went out and had a good feed, and I jollied my sore arm along (it was swelling and getting worse all the time) by rubbing it and giving it light exercise. We bought a pair of rubber-soled shoes. My next two men were also both comparatively fresh, having both drawn byes in succession. I had to box these two inside of 40 minutes. They allowed me to wear my bandage. The first was a pretty close thing, and I just won. My left was bad and I could not use it effectively. The next and last was a furious "go." In the second round I received another smash on the jaw that revealed all the stars of the firmament. I stayed on my knees pretty nearly 9 seconds, and then my man came at me like a crazy-headed bull. I did not try to spare my arm now, and in this and the last round succeeded in using it with pretty good effect, winning out, as the paper says, with a little to spare. I received a good round of applause, and when it came my turn to receive my cups the crowd all hollered for a speech. I made a short speech—very short and sweet—receiving the best aplause of any. My hand was nearly torn off shaking hands with my congratulators, and you would be surprised to see how many Toronto ex-Toronto people came to shake with me, and you will be more surprised when I tell you that your old friend, Tommy Trowel, whom we all understood to be dead and buried six months ago, came in to see me. As my arm is very bad, and the doctor says I will not be able to use it for some considerable time, and as Denny has a good prospect for a fight, I would like to see as much of this country as I can.

Scholes Injured His Arm.

"Texas" Denny Gallagher, the clever boxer who accompanied Champion J. L. Scholes to England, writes to the latter's father that "he is not only the cleverest boy in England, but the gamest." The styles of boxing are much different to the Canadian, says Gallagher, and at first Scholes was all at sea, but after the initial round the champion soon found his bearings. "Jack hurt his left arm badly with the first man; he was handicapped as a consequence. All the boys here are very strong, but Jack was too foxey for them. You would often hear, when Jack landed a left or a right, "That is another Yankee trick.' I am the happiest man in England," wrote Gallagher, in conclusion.

The Best of the Twelve.

"He struck us as being the best boxer of the twelve who took part," is the London Sportsman's verdict on J. L. Scholes' work at the English championships. The Sportsman's report says:

"John L. Scholes, of Toronto, made his debut in the mother country, and with such success that he will carry back with him the cup emblematic of the feather-weight championship of England. Scholes, a tall youth, with a very long reach, scaled but 8 st. 9 lb., and in the majority of his bouts he was at a disadvantage as regards weight. His method, slippery tactics, and fine judgment of distance appeared to puzzle all the men he met, and, though in the final the visitor had very little to spare, he struck us as being the best boxer of the twelve who took part in the competition he won. The longer he fought the better form he displayed, for at the start he looked like falling an easy prey to Russell, of the Sidney Boxing Club."

The London Times says: "Probably the most interesting event on the card was the feather-weights, wherein John L. Scholes, of the Athenaeum Club, figured, with fourteen others. From the manner in which he boxed at starting it seemed certain that strength would be his weak point, but his luck in this direction was made up for by his cleverness. In the final heat he met W. Penney, of the Stanhope Boxing Club, and there was a scene of the wildest excitement when the Canadian was declared the winner."

THE TURF.

Epsom Races—The City and Suburban.

London, April 19.—At the second day of Epsom spring meeting Sir J. Millers Korsak (4 to 1), ridden by Sloane, won the Coptherne plate; 150 sovereigns. Tartar was second and Murvagh third. There were fourteen starters.

In the race for the Tadworth plate, Prince Soltykoff's Feu Dor (7 to 1), ridden by Sloane, finished first, but was disqualified on a charge of bumping and crossing. The race was given to the second horse, Mr. R. E. Mannfeld's Wylam.

The City and Suburban handicap, 2,000 sovereigns, was won by Mr. W. Cooper's New Haven 11. Survivor was second and Tom Cringle third. Seventeen horses ran. Sloane rode Wild Irishman but was unplaced.

Colwood Races.

Following are the entries for the events on Saturday next:

The Hunt Cups.

(1) Mr. J. D. Pemberton's b.g. Sir Bery, 6 years. Nile green, cream sleeves, nile green cap.—Owner.

(2) Mr. A. G. Wrigley's b.g. Lightfoot. Mr. W. George, aged. Brown yellow sleeves and cap.

(3) Mr. F. J. Patton's b.g. Bones, 4 years. Green rose sleeves and cap.—Owner.

The Ladies' Cup.

(1) Mr. J. D. Prentice's br.m. Hilda, 4 years, Mr. C. G. I. Currie. White, scarlet belt, scarlet cap.

(2) Mr. J. D. Pemberton's ch.g. Starlight, 6 years; owner. Nile green, cream sleeves, nile green cap.

(3) F. R. Scarlett's ch.m. Ruby, aged; owner. Brown, red, white and blue belt, brown cap.

(4) Mr. W. F. Burton's ch.m. Minorid, 5 years; owner. Yellow, black hops, yellow cap.

(5) Mr. T. Pooley's b.g. Rattler, 6 years; Mr. George. Light blue, green belt, light blue cap.

(6) Mr. T. P. Patton's ch.g. Thunder, 4 years; owner. Green, rose sleeves and cap.

The Colwood Plate.

(1) The Hon. S. Hay's br.m. Deception, aged; owner. White, white, red and blue belt, white cap.

(2) Mr. S. Boscowitz's b.g. Agrinaldo, 4 years; Mr. W. George. Green, white cap and sleeves.

(3) Lt. K. Crawley's r.g. Gangway (late Douglas), aged; Mr. H. Hardy Simpson. Crimson, white cap.

(4) Mr. T. Patton's br.m. Mary Anderson, 5 years; owner. Green, rose sleeves and cap.

(5) Capt. Poole's b.m. Daisy, aged; Lt. Elliott. Scarlet, blue sleeves, yellow cap.

(6) Mr. H. E. Newton's g.m. The Ghost, 6 years. Sky blue, primrose cap.

(7) Mr. H. E. Newton's b.h. The Jew, 4 years. Sky blue, pink cap.

The Victoria Plate.

(1) Mr. J. D. Prentice's br.m. Hilda, 4 years; Mr. C. G. I. Currie. White, scarlet belt, scarlet cap.

(2) Mr T. P. Patton's ch.g. Thunder, 4 years; owner. Green, rose sleeves and cap.

(3) Mr. F. I. Patton's br.m. Mary Anderson, 5 years; owner. Green, rose sleeves, cardinal cap.

(4) Lt. Elliott's b.m. Rose, aged. Scarlet, dark blue sleeves and cap.

(5) Mr. H. E. Newton's b.g. Satan, aged. Sky blue, pink cap.

(6) Miss Dunsmuir's br.m. Vanda, aged; Mr. C. R. Molyneux. Old rose, lavender sleeves, old rose cap.

The Farmers' Cup.

These are post entries.

As the club have had to spend a lot of money on the fences and race course they are obliged to make a small charge of 25 cents a head for each person and fifty cents for each horse or carriage.

People coming by trains will get their tickets including admission from the railway ticket office.

The first race will start at 2:30 p.m., sharp, and jockeys are requested to remember that it is their duty to come to the scales and get weighed before the time of the race, and it is not the duty of the clerk of the course to have to hunt them up. If they are not weighed in time they will be unable to start.

BASEBALL.

Tuesday's League Games.

At Washington—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; New York, 4.

At New York—Brooklyn, 11; Boston, 7.

At Louisville—Chicago-Louisville game postponed; wet grounds.

At Cinnati—Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

GOLF.

Alone In His Glory.

But one Victoria player will compete with the Tacoma players of the royal game, Mr. Goldfinch being the only member of the local club able to attend the first annual tourney of the P.C.G.A.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—B C Market Co, Chas Mursit, C Morley, L M Cookson, D H Ross, D F Campbell, D Leeming, E J Saunders, E G Prior & Co, Erskine, Wall & Co, E B Marvin & Co, Fell & Co, F R Stewart & Co, G E Munro & Co, Henderson Bros, H A Lilley, H Saunders, Hudson's Bay Co, Hop Lee, Henry Short & Son, J H Todd & Son, John Barnsley & Co, J Perry & Co, J C Voss, Mr Hafer, Martin & Robertson, M R Smith, Okell & Morris, Pither & Leiser, P McQuade & Son, Parsons Produce Co, Rose Marie Mines, Ld, Can Pac Nav Co, R Wolferden, R P Rithet & Co, S Leiser, S Alblouse, S J Pitts, Thos Bradbury, Giant Powder Co, Thos Earle, Thos Shaw, Victoria Phoenix Bry Co, Victoria Machinery Depot Co, Victoria & Esquimalt Tel Co, Weller Bros, Watson & Hall, Wilson Bros, Ging Chong Lung, Yuen Lung, Henderson, Berry & Thurston, Mahrer & Co, Mans & Wamsley, Union Brewing Co, N Genoni, H & N R R Co, Alex Matheson, Schoske Mach Wks, F R Stewart, J Donald & Co, J H Anderson & Co, Phipps & Aldridge, W H Malkin, Winch & Bower, Sampletro Bros, Wells Fargo.

Addressing a meeting of Peter White's supporters at Brockville, Sir Charles Tupper spoke in strong terms of alleged corruption of Yukon officials, and was challenged by somebody in the audience to repeat the charge against Major Walsh, which was made in the House. Sir Charles replied that he had made no charge, and he was prepared to regard Major Walsh as innocent until proved guilty. When grave accusations were made against an important public official, it was acting the part of a friend to that man to ask an investigation.

John Sherman is not the only distinguished man who has had the privilege of reading his own obituary. Lord Brougham saw two sets of his, and Garibaldi saw about half a dozen. Mr. Sherman's present attack of pneumonia is the third from which he has suffered, the first occurring when he was only 16 years old.

BIRTH.

ROGERS—At Craigie Lea Farm, on the 18th inst., the wife of George Rogers of a daughter.

DIED.

CAREY—In this city on the 19th inst., Caroline Louisa, the beloved wife of Joseph Westrop Carey, a native of Derbyshire, Eng.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 318 Douglas street, on Saturday at 2:30 o'clock and at 3 p.m. from the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora street. Friends please accept this intimation.

CASELTON—In this city on the 17th inst., Sarah Ann Caselton, beloved wife of Richard Caselton, a native of Kent, Eng., aged 65 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 189 Chatham street, on Thursday at 2 p.m., and at 2:30 from the Reformed Episcopal church. Friends please accept this intimation.

(Kentish papers please copy).

JOSHUA DAVIES
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CHEAP PROPERTIES.
We are offering some very cheap properties just now in the way of 5 to 6-roomed cottages and 2-storey houses in all parts of the city; also some choice building lots at extremely low figures. We can arrange terms to suit purchasers, and will be pleased to have you call and examine our lists before buying.
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Have the best goods obtainable for money, and are ready to sell them at a reasonable profit. We have had a large experience in this business, and it will pay you to call on us.
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Are ready for your inspection. Give us a call.
Creighton & Co.
18 Broad Street, Opposite Driard
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BISMARCK'S PORTRAIT PAINTER

A very interesting article on Professor Von Lenbach appears in the Pall Mall Magazine:

Among contemporary painters, though hardly a force, Lenbach must be reckoned as a figure of importance. Upon one side, critics of standing compare him with the old masters, while on the other it is said his painting is atrocious, but that he is a genius none the less. Elsewhere we hear that he paints with mud and shades with ink. There is no doubt that his color is heavy, and his drawings lack completeness and sometimes accuracy, but it has rugged simplicity and breadth. In his mid career, his figure, landscape and architectural pieces showed him to be a sun-lover, for a minute study of sunlight on the figures and on nature so absorbed him that his pictures of this period contains little that is interesting besides . . . Lenbach has been twitted for the innumerable portraits he made of Bismarck. At an artists' club in Munich, Fritz Kaulbach made caricatures representing him as the favor-seeker. The poet of the same club—Schwabenmeyer—employed his verse to portray Lenbach pursuing and painting the great man. But these and many other jests that came to his knowledge made no impression, and he fortunately continued his portraits year by year, completing a design he had evidently formed many years before.

GIBRALTAR AS A FORTRESS.

As a fortress Gibraltar is magnificent, and the admiralty are untiring in their efforts to make it stronger year by year. Into the British part of the place, that is the rock proper that is kept under lock and key, ten thousand Spanish laborers walk every morning, and walk out every night with British pay in their pockets. They are constructing moles in the harbor or working heavy guns up to the very top of the rock whence they can shoot right across to Morocco without the smallest chance of an enemy hitting them in return. Along the inner edge of the rock lies a considerable town, from which the British government derives a handsome income, but it is said that the military and naval authorities would be glad to be rid of the civil element altogether and make the place a fortress pure and simple, the most powerful in the world, and inaccessible to the uncredentialed outsider.—J. F. Nisbet, in St. Paul's.

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I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.